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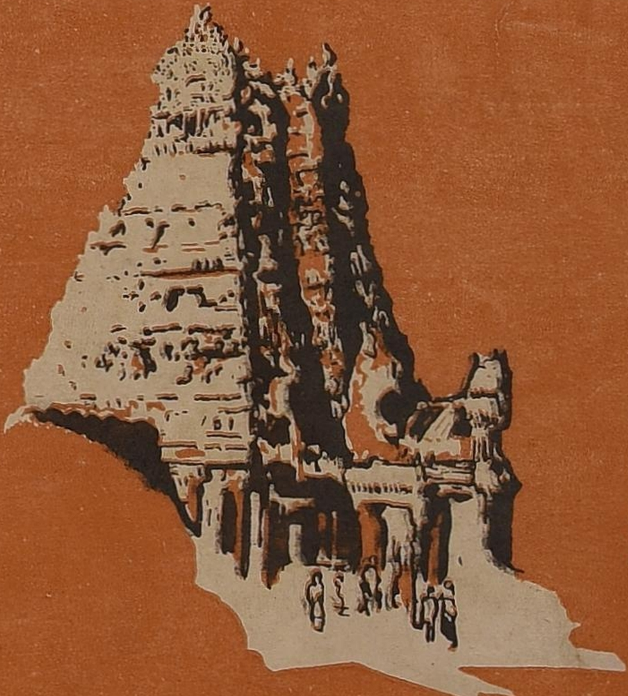

MADRAS AND ANDHRA PRADESH

Revised edition, December 1957 (*Agrahayana-Pausa*, 1879)

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(*continued on inside third cover*)

SOUTH INDIA

(MADRAS AND ANDHRA PRADESH)

Issued on behalf of
THE TOURIST DIVISION
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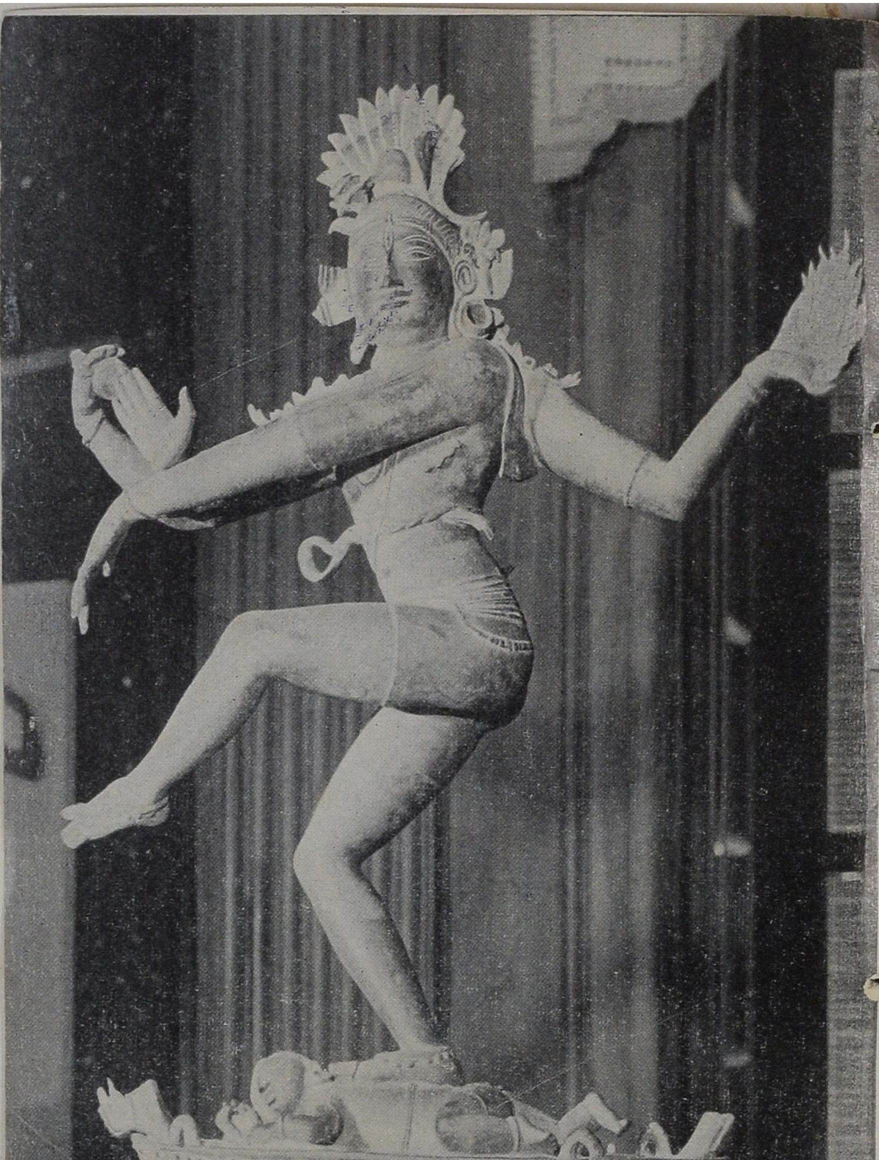
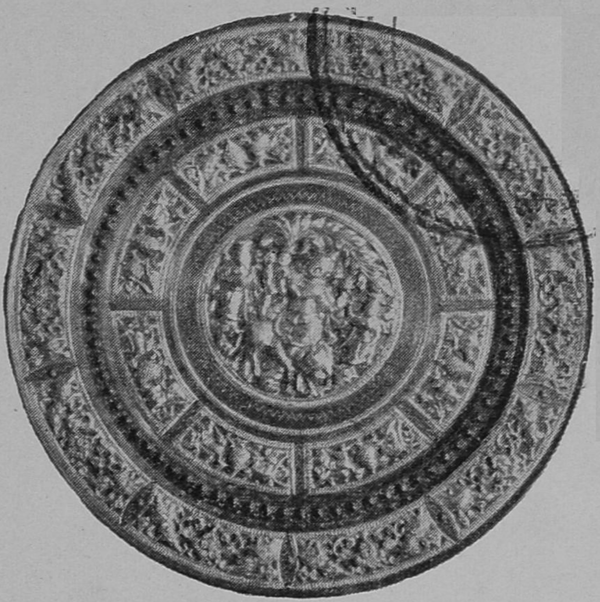
NEW DELHI



Nataraja — a South Indian bronze



INTRODUCING THE SOUTH

The claim of South India for recognition is that the Indian way of life and thought, its culture and traditions are to be found in the South more than anywhere else. North India has had a greater admixture of extraneous cultures as it has been subjected to repeated invasions. Beyond the almost impenetrable barriers of the Vindhya and the Satpura ranges and the river Narmada, South India was left undisturbed to continue its own way of life. Great temples were built, songs composed and epics written; these remain to this day an integral part of South Indian life.

There is a saying that a country is fully understood only when one has become familiar with its language. The ears of a traveller in the South will have to

accustom themselves to the sounds of Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada and Tulu, all of which are languages of the South. Of these, Tamil, known as the most 'Dravidian' of these languages, is spoken in Madras and all the districts south of Madras. Broadly speaking, Telugu is spoken along the East Coast north of Madras, and in other Andhra areas; and Malayalam is the language of the West Coast.

The cultural life of South India follows a simple pattern. The village drama is a dynamic institution. The stage for the open-air theatre, made of bamboo or woven coconut leaves, can come up on the village common at a moment's notice.

Dramatic activity is one in which everyone in the village lends a hand. Almost every village in South India has its dramatic unit. It is also visited by itinerant players who put up shadow and puppet-shows. The shadow-show, which is very popular in certain areas of Andhra, is performed with brightly-coloured figures cut out of leather, whose shadows are projected on to a thin white curtain by means of a kerosene lamp. Appropriate dialogue or songs are provided by various people behind the curtain who also manipulate the figures. They present mythological episodes and succeed in producing strikingly dramatic effects. In addition to these, *Yakshagana*, highly popular in the Konkan, presents its episodes through dialogue spoken by one group, while all the movement and acting are done by another group. There is perfect synchronization between the two. *Harikatha* performances are also intensely dramatic; they are one-man performances and present famous tales through music and narration

A Bharata Natyam dance pose

Bharata Natyam dancers

Rural areas are also served by what are called touring or tent cinemas, which do not stay in any place for more than three months at a time. In the cities and towns, well-organised commercial theatres, amateur dramatic groups and cinemas are very popular. Among the dance modes, *Bharata Natyam* holds a high place. It may be defined as the purest classical Indian style of dancing.

Kathakali, which is a special feature of Kerala, may be defined as dance-drama. Dramatic effects are achieved through dance, gesture and expression.

South Indian music, known as Karnatak music, is based on an intricate system of melody and rhythm. Its theoretical aspect is as important as the artistic.

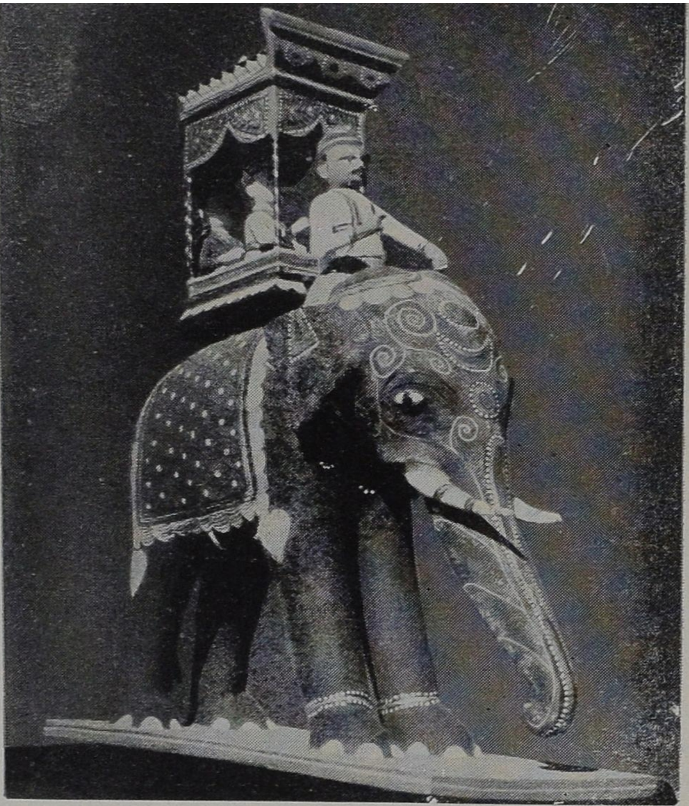
Some of the greatest composers were Thyagaraja, Syama Sastri and Dikshitar. Known as the musical trinity, they were as great philosophers and mystics as artistes.

Among the musical instruments of South India may be mentioned the *veena*, an ancient stringed instrument made of specially seasoned jack-wood, the flute made of bamboo, the *mridangam*, a percussion instrument for keeping time, and the *nadaswaram*, the pipe, a very ancient instrument played in the open on the occasion of marriages, festivals and processions.

Temples are a marked feature of the South Indian landscape, not only in the capitals and cities, but also in small and obscure places. Any small hillock on the highway, even if there is no habitation around it, has an ancient temple built on its top.

Festivals are an important aspect of South Indian domestic and social life. Important among them are *Pongal* in January, to celebrate the coming harvest; *Onam* in Kerala, which heralds the arrival of the New Year, is a time for feasting and family re-union; *Dasara* or *Navaratri*, which is celebrated for nine days

The Veena



Wooden toys from Kondapalle

in September and October, marks the victory of the Goddess Shakti over the forces of evil; *Deepavali* is the festival of lights and fireworks and falls in October or early November.

The car festivals of Srirangam and Kanchipuram, the floating festivals at Triplicane and Mylapore, and the *Aruvattimovar* festival of Mylapore may be said to be occasions of great importance.

When one has seen a new place, one generally likes to keep a small memento of it. Almost every part of South India has something characteristically its own to offer. To mention but a few examples : the silky mat of Pattamadai (in Tirunelveli district), the hand-spun fabrics, silk as well as cotton, made in most places, especially, Madurai, Salem and Kanchipuram, the cotton carpets at Bhavani, Adoni, and Tirunelveli, and the pile carpets at Salem and Masulipatam. Then there are articles made of the leaf and fibre of the palmyra at Tirunelveli, the bell-metal and brassware of Kumbakonam, the rush-mats made in almost every district, particularly in Malabar and Tirunelveli, the stone-images of Katpadi; the ceramics and glazed pottery of Tanjore, South Kanara and North Arcot districts ; the lacquer work of Kurnool and Visakhapatnam ; and the painted wooden toys of Kondapalle (a village near Vijayawada). This list is not exhaustive. The total number of workers engaged in these industries runs to several hundred thousand.

MADRAS AND ANDHRA PRADESH

Madras and Andhra Pradesh cover an area of over 1,66,000 square miles with a population of over sixty-one million. The executive head of the State (Madras or Andhra) is the Governor, who is appointed by the President of India. The Governor carries on the administration with the aid of Ministers, who are collectively responsible to the Legislature.

The two States together have a coastline of 1,750 miles skirting the Bay of Bengal, the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea. There are two important mountain chains, the Eastern and Western Ghats running more or less parallel to the east and west coasts, respectively. The highest peak, the Doddabotta in the Nilgiris, rises 9,699 ft. above sea level. Eight principal rivers, the Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Palar, Ponnaiyar, Kaveri, Vaigai and Tamraparni, all flowing into the Bay of Bengal, water this region, and they have been, or are being, harnessed to serve the land and the people.

In this area the vegetation and climate are essentially tropical. The warmest region may be taken to be the eastern strip from the Guntur district in the north to the Tirunelveli district in the south, where the mean annual surface temperature varies from 82.5 to 85.0 degrees F. The rainfall varies from about thirty inches per annum in the districts of Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool to over seventy inches per annum in the Nilgiris and South Kanara. The hill resorts are best visited during

April, May and June. All the other places may most conveniently be toured in the cold weather soon after the cessation of the north-east monsoon.

The Southern Railway system, of which the headquarters are at Madras, traverses the length and breadth of Madras and Andhra States. The important centres in the region—Madras, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad—are connected by air with the rest of the country. The region is well served by good roads. Apart from the usual means of communication, mention may also be made of the rivers and canals. There is some traffic on the river Godavari and on the canals of the Godavari and Krishna irrigation systems, the 258-mile Buckingham Navigation Canal, the 190-mile Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal and the Vedaranyam Canal in Tajore. The two States have two major and thirty-three minor ports.

MADRAS

1. MADRAS CITY

Madras, the first city of the South and third largest in India, can most conveniently be made the starting point for a tour of South India.

About five hundred years ago, in the vicinity of Mylapore—the birth-place of Tiruvalluvar, the great Tamil poet and author of the Kural—the sea-faring Portuguese built a factory. Here they founded the Roman Catholic Cathedral of San Thome on the spot where the Apostle St. Thomas was buried.

Early in the seventeenth century, the English East India Company established itself at Masulipatam and made it a trading base. Francis Day, a member of

the Masulipatam Council, landed on the present site of 'Madraspatnam' in 1639, and secured its lease for two years from the Raja of Chandragiri, a descendant of the Rayas of Vijaynanagar. This settlement, where the English first founded the factory and fort, was the northern section of present Madras city. Fort St. George took fourteen years to build and was completed in 1653. The Corporation (of Madras) was established in the 17th century.

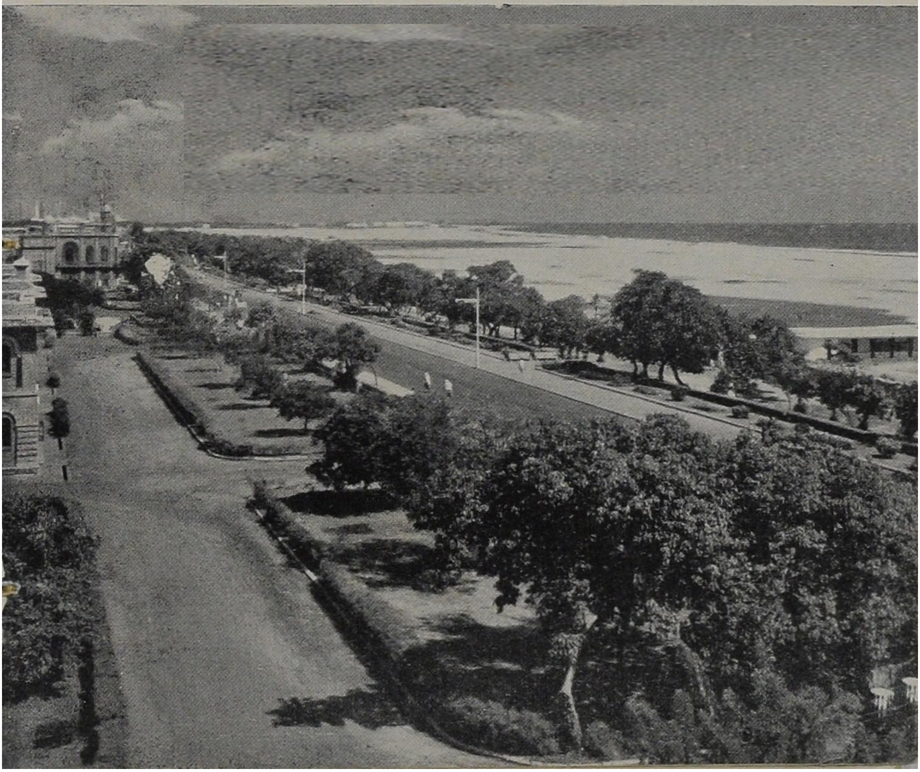
The city today has an area of nearly fifty square miles, occupied by a population of about a million and a half. In some respects the city of Madras presents a contrast to the other two great cities of India, namely, Bombay and Calcutta. Open spaces of green vegetation, tree-shaded avenues, a long and wide beach, parks and private gardens are a feature of Madras city and give it an atmosphere of old-world spaciousness. "This is the only city," a traveller has remarked, "in which you can go six miles in one direction for your lunch, and seven miles in another direction for your tea." Varied types of transport are available within the city.

Rivers and Waterways: The city is divided into two halves by the Cooum river, which enters the city somewhere at the western end and, following a serpentine course, ends up in front of Fort St. George. About three miles southward is the river Adyar, which flows into the Bay of Bengal. The Buckingham Canal (the East Coast Canal) connects the river Krishna in the north to the region around Pondicherry in the south, and one of the familiar sights of Madras is a fleet of country craft going down the canal, loaded with limes, rice or firewood, with the boatmen navigating them by means of long poles.

The Marina and Adyar: The Marina is said to be the second longest beach in the world. It runs parallel to the seashore, and extends from the vicinity of the harbour in the north to the San Thome Cathedral in the south. The beach extends nearly eight miles down to Adyar.

Along the Marina we have the Queen Mary's College for Women, the Presidency College, the Chepauk Palace (an old structure housing many administrative offices) and University buildings, including the Senate House. In between these is the quaint "Ice House" in whose cellars ice brought from North America by fast vessels was stored for the use of English merchants in the days of the East India Company. Almost at the south end of the Marina

The Marina, Madras



stands the San Thome Cathedral. From San Thome we reach Adyar, a part of the city, which has developed on the banks of the river Adyar. Some of the oldest houses, built by the servants of the East India Company, are still to be found here, as well as some of the newest and most extensive housing colonies in Madras, such as Gandhinagar. The world headquarters of the Theosophical Society are situated here. Its well-known library contains an invaluable collection of palm-leaf manuscripts and rare books on philosophy, mysticism, and the classics. The Garden of Remembrance, where Dr. Annie Besant and Col. Olcott were cremated, and the great banyan tree, one of the largest in the world, are also here. In Adyar Shrimati Rukmini Devi has established *Kalashetra,* a school for the revival of Indian classical dance and music.

Fort St. George. The fort is at the northern end of the Marina. It has three principal gateways : one on the east leading to the Marina, and the other two on Mount Road and Poonamalle High Road, respectively. There is much to attract the attention of the tourist in the fort itself. The Flag Staff near the eastern gate is said to be the tallest in India. The Madras Secretariat and many other Government offices are located here. St. Mary's Church, consecrated in 1680 when Streynsham Master was Governor, is historically one of the most important buildings in the fort. It is the first English Church built in India. Robert Clive was married to Margaret Maskelyne in this Church in 1753. Six British Governors of Madras and the reputed missionary Schwartz are buried in it. Other places worth visiting in the fort are the museum, the barracks and the arsenal.

Not far from the fort are the buildings of the High Court and the Law College. The Light House Tower rises to a height of 160 feet. It is worth while climbing its spiral staircase for a panoramic view of the busy George Town area that one gets from the top of the Tower. To the north-east lies the Madras harbour ; facing it are the buildings of the Custom-House, and near it are the General Post Office and important banks and business houses. To the west lies one of the busiest and most colourful spots in the city, the China Bazar Road (renamed Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road), Esplanade, Broadway, and a network of streets which branch out from these.

Turning southward from Netaji Road, we come to the Memorial Hall. On the same route lie the Madras Medical College and the General Hospital facing the offices of the Southern Railway and the Madras Central Station. After crossing the Cochrane Canal we come to the Moore Market, a popular shopping centre, the Victoria Public Hall and the Ripon Building which houses the offices of the Madras Corporation. Behind this group of buildings lies the People's Park. In this park are "My Lady's Garden", where flower-shows are held, the Madras Zoo, the South Indian Athletic Association and the Ashoka Vihar Health and Recreation Centre, considered to be the first of its kind in India. There is also a modern sports stadium which can accommodate 35,000 spectators. Beyond this area we have St. Andrews Church of Egmore and the Egmore Railway Station, the terminus for all trains coming from the South. On the Pantheon Road, an important highway in the Egmore area, is located one

of India's biggest Government hospitals for women and children ; the Government Museum to which are attached the Connemara Library and the Museum Theatre, where concerts and plays are performed and a fine sandstone building in Mughal style, where the National Art Gallery is housed. The Museum has a varied collection of exhibits, the South Indian bronzes being the best in the world.

A visitor interested in seeing a typical residential area cannot do better than make a tour of Mylapore, Triplicane and Thyagarayanagar. The two famous temples of Kapaleeswarar at Mylapore and Parthasarathy Swamy at Triplicane with their large lotus tanks, long flights of steps and temple towers are ancient landmarks.

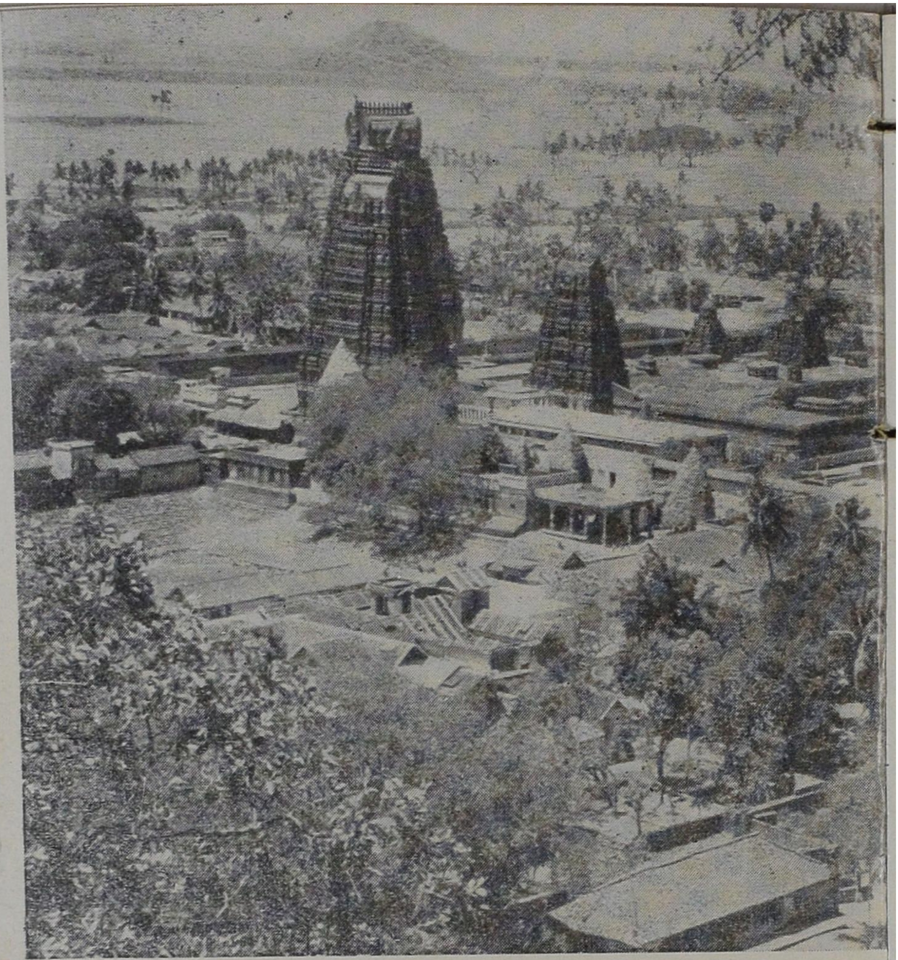
The main shopping centres are the Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road and Mount Road. The Central Industrial Museum on Mount Road displays and sells handicrafts typical of South India. The Victoria Technical Institute, also on Mount Road, exhibits and sells a large variety of embroidered articles, printed fabrics, rugs, carpets, earthenware, and other handicrafts. Raj Bhavan, the official residence of the Governor of Madras, is in Guindy, about seven miles from Madras. Also in Guindy are the Engineering College, the College of Technology, and a Race Course with its club. Race meetings are held in Madras between November and March. About a mile and a half south of Elphinstone Bridge, which spans the river Adyar, is Elliot's Beach. Ennore, a popular bathing spot ten miles north of Fort St. George, and the Red Hills Lake, which supplies water to the City of Madras, are other

places worth visiting. Eight miles south of Fort St. George is St. Thomas Mount, where St. Thomas the apostle is believed to have sought refuge from his persecutors in the first century A.D. Three miles beyond St. Thomas Mount, at Meenambakam, is the Madras airport. The port of Madras is one of the largest in India, the principal exports being groundnut and raw skins.

Madras, the natural base for a tour of South India, is 1,032 miles from Calcutta, 794 miles from Bombay and 1,361 miles from Delhi. From Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi or Ceylon, it takes less than half a day to reach Madras by air. By train it takes a day and a half to travel from Colombo to Madras, two days from Delhi, a day and a half from Bombay and from Calcutta There are two railway termini in Madras, the Central Station for the broad gauge section of the Southern Railway which connects east, west and north India with Madras, and the Egmore Station for the meter gauge, which links it up with cultural centres of the South as far as Dhanushkodi.

The tourist will find the booking offices of most of the airlines and tourist agencies along Mount Road. The Tourist Information Office of the Government of India is also located there.

From Madras, it is possible to plan a series of excursions to various places of historical and archaeological interest. The more important of these are Vedanthangal, Mahabalipuram and Kanchipuram with visits to Tirukkalukundram, Gingee, Tirupathi and Tiruvannamalai.

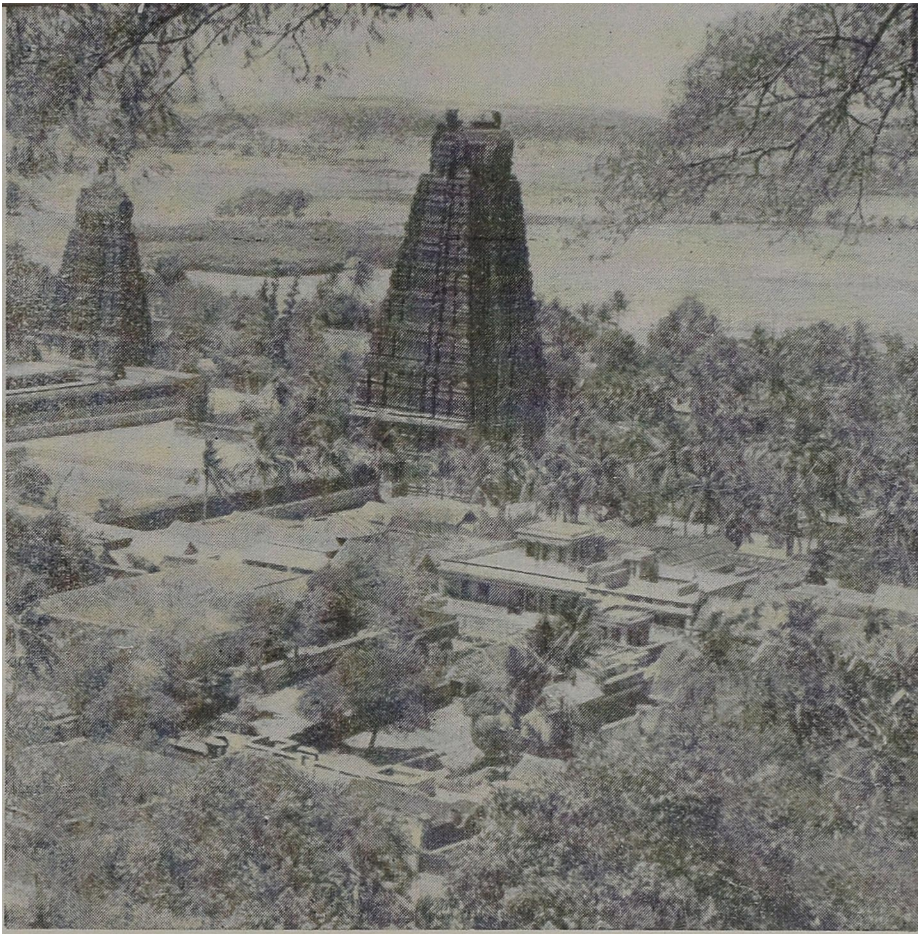


Siva Temple at

2. VEDANTHANGAL : BIRD SANCTUARY

Vedanthangal, one of the two bird sanctuaries in India, is about 50 miles by rail and 53 miles by road from Madras.

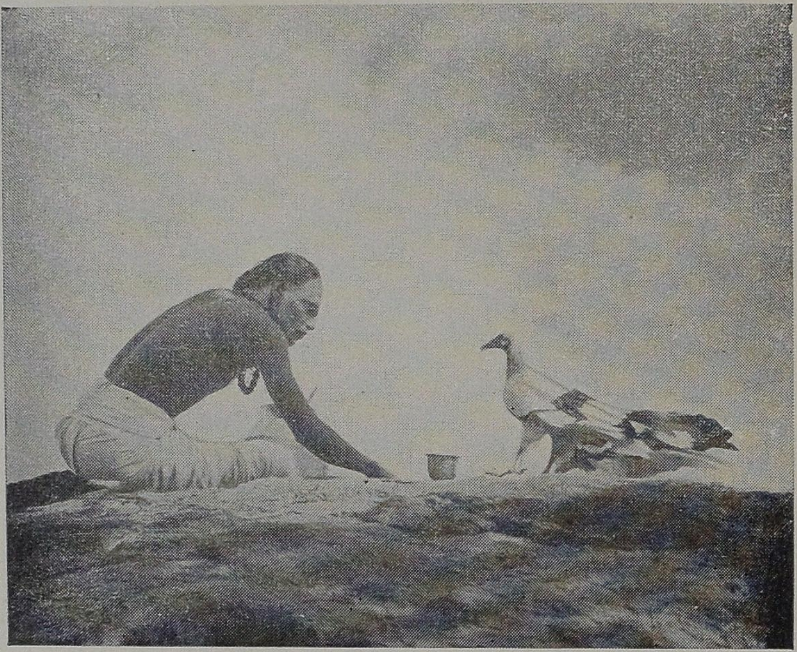
Every year after the rainy season, thousands of aquatic birds, such as storks, herons, etc., come to this place to breed on the trees of a lake-like pond. At times, the number of birds is so great that it is not even possible to see the leaves of trees.



Tirukkalukundram hills

The best time to visit the sanctuary is from 3 to 6 p.m. when one can see the day feeders returning and the night feeders going out.

The visitor will do well to carry binoculars to observe the birds from a distance. No one is allowed to go too close to the trees as a precaution against frightening or harming the birds. Firearms are forbidden.

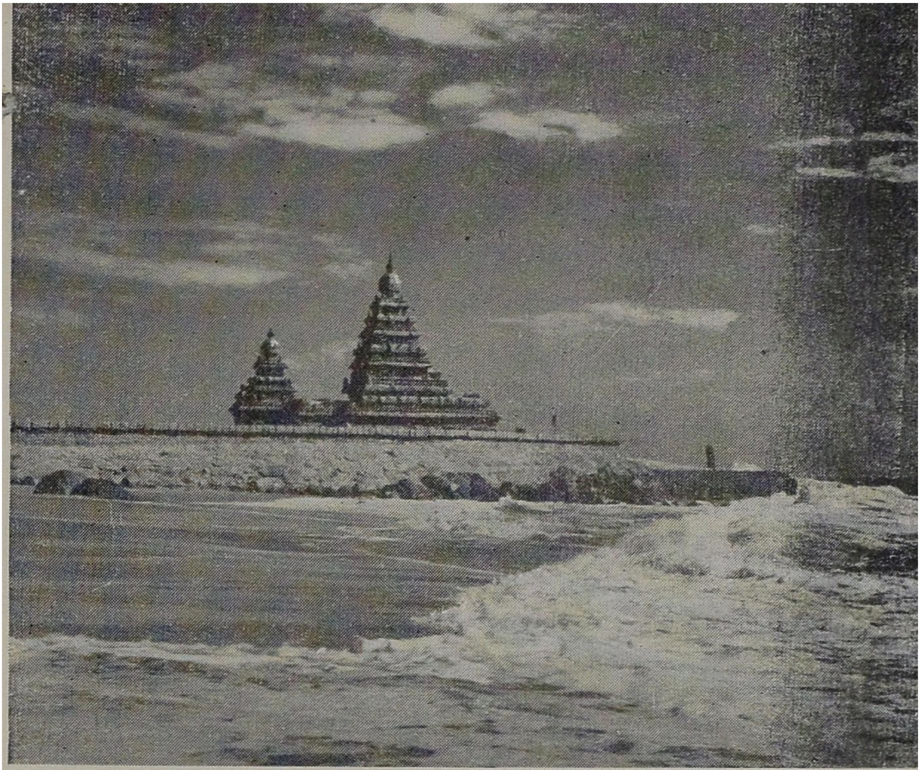


Feeding the sacred kites, Tirukkalukundram

3. TIRUKKALUKUNDRAM : HILL OF THE SACRED KITES

An excursion to the ancient sea-coast town of Mahabalipuram (53 miles from Madras) also includes a trip to Tirukkalukundram or the Hill of the Sacred Kites. This is midway between Chingleput railway station and Mahabalipuram.

Tirukkalukundram has a famous Siva temple and there is a small shrine on a hillock, which is about 500 feet high. Every day, just before noon, two kites considered to be sacred birds visit the hillock and eat from the hands of a priest. There is a belief that the birds are actually two saints who rest at Tirukkalukundram on

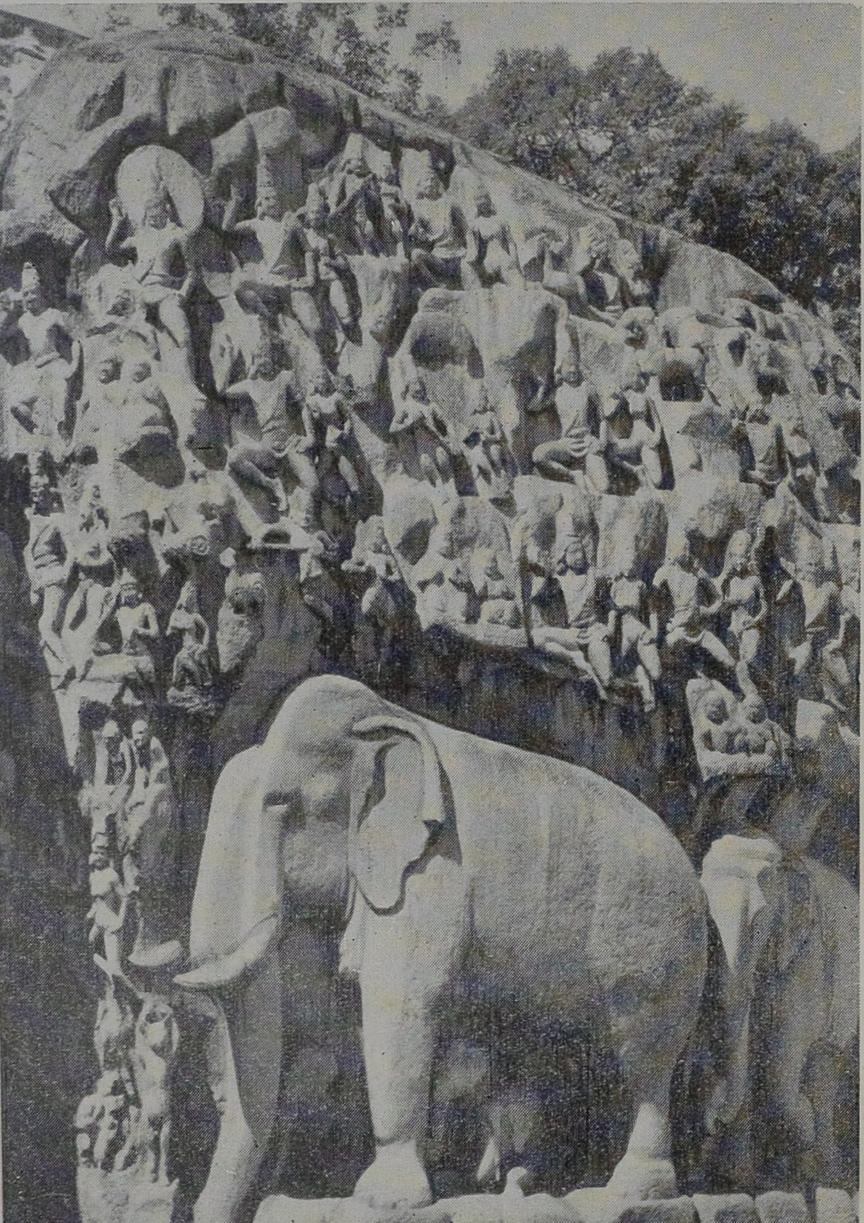


Shore temple, Mahabalipuram

their daily flight between Banaras and Rameswaram. The birds arrive and depart at the same hour every day and this they are believed to have been doing from time immemorial. A crowd always assembles to see these kites and to visit the temple. Since the climb to the temple is rather steep, the visitor will do well to start early. The birds are punctual and arrive an hour before noon.

4. MAHABALIPURAM : ROCK TEMPLES BY THE SEA

Mahabalipuram, also known as "Seven Pagodas", is on the coast of the Bay of Bengal, south of Madras. It was built by an emperor of the Pallava dynasty in the



Arjuna's Penance, Mahabalipuram

seventh century A.D. Easily accessible by road, it is 53 miles from Madras and 18 miles from Chingleput on the Madras-Tiruchirapalli section of the Southern Railway.

Mahabalipuram is a popular sea-side resort. It was a flourishing port and naval base in the times of the mighty Pallavas. The temples, ravaged by the elements, still bear testimony to the ancient culture of South India.

The monuments of Mahabalipuram are hewn out of solid rock. The chief points of interest here are:

The five *rathas*, or temples modelled as chariots, which are named after Draupadi and the Pandavas of the *Mahabharata*. They have exquisite panels carved on the outer walls.

The Mahishasura Mandapa is one of the finest of cave temples. It contains three shrines with remarkable bas-reliefs of the god Vishnu sleeping on the coils of the serpent, Adisesha, and of the Goddess Durga riding her lion after having killed the demon Mahishasura, who symbolises evil.

The intricate carvings in the Krishna Mandapam depict incidents from the life of Sri Krishna. The pastoral scenes have been carved with a rare blend of realism and beauty.

Arjuna's Penance is a complicated piece of work done on a vertical rock and is said to be related to the descent of the river Ganga on the earth and the welcome given her by its inhabitants.

Finally, the Shore temple, which stands on the edge of the sea enclosed by a row of bulls carved out of rock, is said to have been built by King Rajasimha in

A carved pillar in a Kanchipuram temple

the latter half of the seventh century A D. The sea has spared only this out of the seven temples that are believed to have stood here.

5. KANCHIPURAM, THE GOLDEN CITY

Kanchipuram, the Golden City of a thousand temples and one of the seven sacred cities of India, is forty-seven miles south-west of Madras. It was successively the capital of the Pallavas, the Cholas and the Rayas of Vijayanagar. Under the Pallavas it became the capital of their far-flung empire. During the sixth and seventh centuries, some of the best temples in the city were built by the Pallavas. Mahendra Varman Pallava and Mamalla Narasimha Varman (the founder of Mahabalipuram, in the seventh century A.D.), were great builders and patrons of art and learning. From the fourth to the seventh centuries, successive dynasties built temples and monuments at Kanchipuram and there are no less than 124 shrines in this city. Kanchipuram is said to have inspired the builders of the rock temples at Ellora and Badami. The city was not only a centre of art but also a seat of learning. Sankaracharya, Appar, Siruthonder and the great Buddhist Bhikku, Bodhidharma, to mention a few philosophers and scholars, lived and worked here.

The Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram, dedicated to Siva and more than a thousand years old, is typical of Pallava architecture. In the narrow cells lining the courtyards are some remarkable specimens of paintings of the seventh and eighth centuries.

The Vaikunthanatha Perumal temple was built by Nandi Varman II and is considered to be a perfect

specimen of Pallava art. Its sculptures depict the wars which the Pallavas waged against the Chalukyas. The paintings in this temple date from the eighth century and represent some of the best specimens of Hindu mural art.

The south *gopuram* of the Ekambaranatha temple (sixteenth century) at Kanchipuram is one of the highest in South India This massive tower has ten storeys and is 188 feet high.

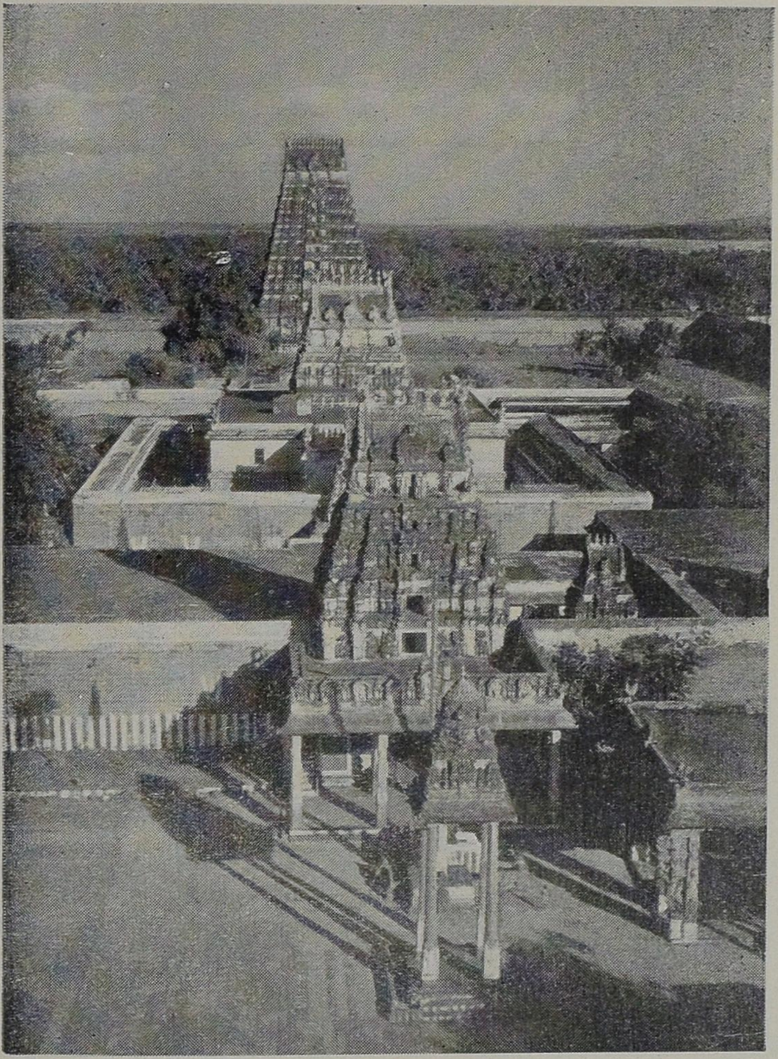
Of the later Dravidian temples, one of the most important is the Varadarajaswamy temple at Kanchi. It has beautiful pavilions in the courtyard and a remarkable hall of 96 pillars with picturesque carvings. The granite chains are masterpieces of the sculptor's art. This temple has a seven-storeyed tower which is a hundred feet high

Today Kanchipuram possesses all the amenities of modern life. It is still famous, as it has been for generations, for the weaving of silk. On the roadside and in humble homes one can see coloured yarn hung out to dry, stretched across weaving frames, with men, women and children working on them. The expression "Conjeevaram sarees" indicates a particular level of excellence in the pattern, texture and colour of sarees.

Kanchipuram is 22 miles from Chingleput on the Chingleput-Arkonam section of the Southern Railway. There are also several bus services between Madras and Kanchipuram

6. GINGEE GINGEE FORT

The visitor with an eye for historic places can hardly miss Gingee. Its fortifications, which extend



A temple in Kanchipuram

over three hills, were built seven hundred years ago, soon after the disintegration of the Chola empire.

Gingee was once a stronghold of the Vijayanagar chieftains, later of the Marathas under Shivaji, and in 1698 the Mughals made it the headquarters of the Arcot army. In the eighteenth century, the French captured and held it for eleven years. The fort contains two temples and a mosque, Kaliyana Mahal, which is a court hall, a gymnasium and granaries and has an abundant supply of water. Of the Rajagiri rock, which is 500 feet high, it has been said, "Within the fort stands a steep hill which nature hath made secure and art impregnable." Gingee is battle-scarred, having been the scene of many battles over the centuries. It has become famous through a ballad which describes the heroic exploits of Raja Desing (Tej Singh), who was the chief of the fort under the Nawab of Arcot in 1714. The ballad is sung even today by people of all ages with great gusto and delectation.

Gingee is 18 miles by road from Tindivanam railway station, which is 76 miles from Madras by rail. Buses owned by private companies ply from Madras to Tindivanam and from Tindivanam to Gingee.

7. TIRUVANNAMALAI

Tiruvannamalai, in the district of North Arcot, is 42 miles from Villupuram on the Villupuram-Katpadi section of the Southern Railway. It derives its name from a hill at the foot of which the *Tajo Lingam* temple is situated. The Arunachala temple, dedicated to *Tajo Lingam* (God incarnate as Fire), is one of the largest in South India and covers an area of 25 acres. Its mighty outer walls, its imposing gateway, its thousand-pillared Mantapam and *gopuram* more than

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Arunachala temple, Tiruvannamalai

200 feet high and with eleven storeys, possess uncanny magnificence.

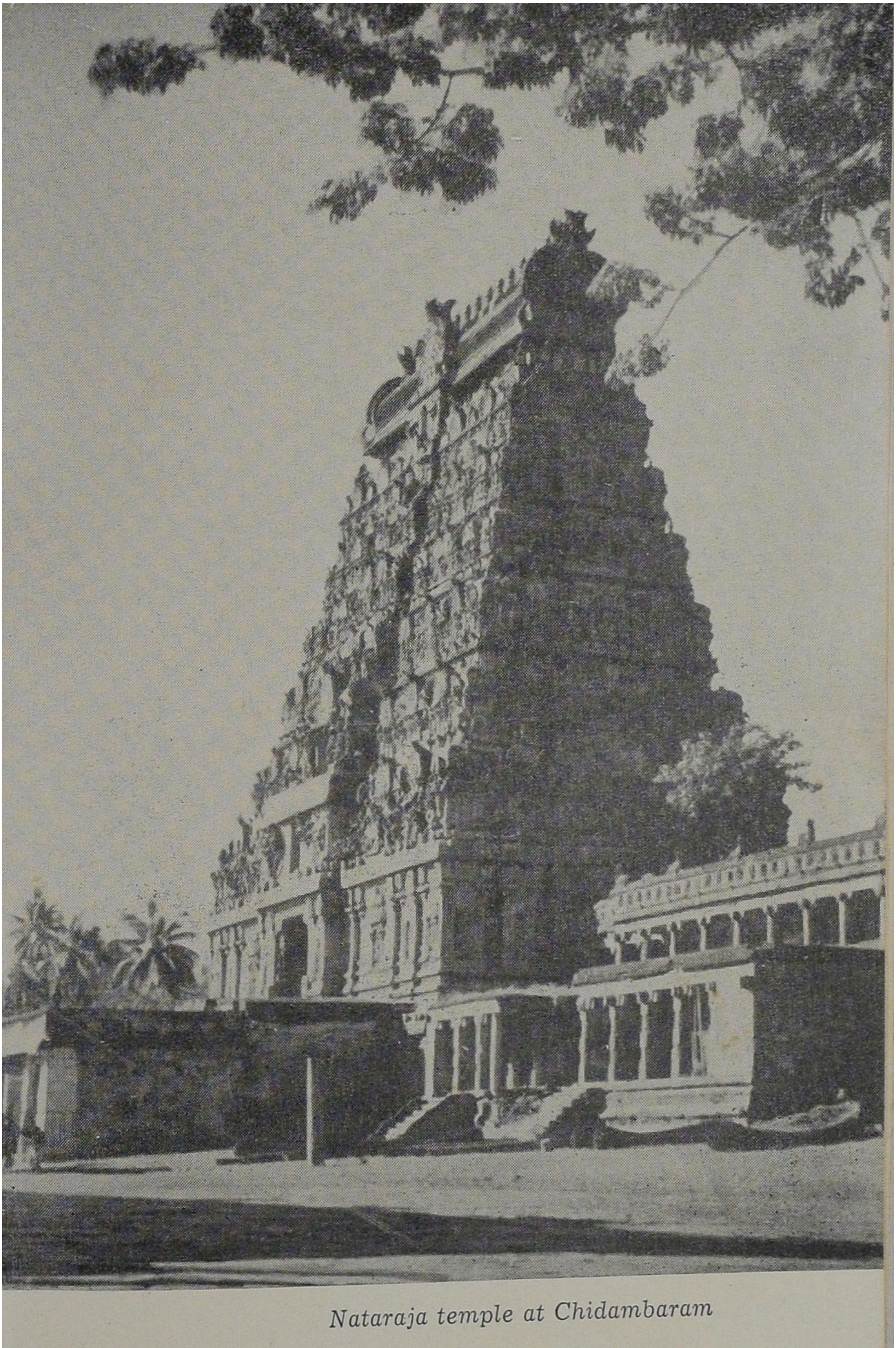
On the occasion of the *Karthikai Deepam* festival, held on the full moon day in November-December, a huge beacon is lit on the top of the hill. Mystics, philosophers and tourists are all drawn to the Ashram of Sri Ramana Maharshi, a great saint, who lived at Tiruvannamalai and attained *samadhi* a few years ago. The Ashram offers hospitality to visitors and also provides accommodation

8. VELLORE

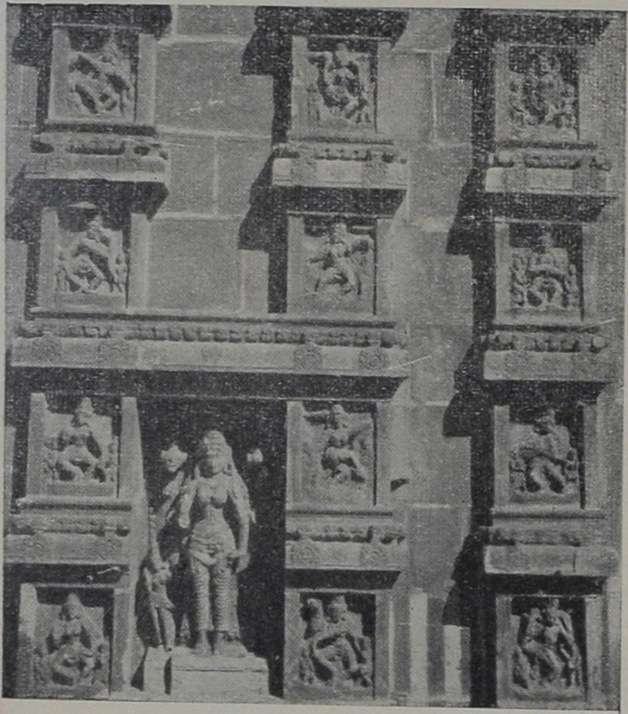
Vellore is on the Villipuram-Katpadi section of the Southern Railway. Katpadi is 81 miles from Madras Central on the Madras-Bangalore section of the Southern Railway. Vellore is about 6 miles from Katpadi ; one can go there by bus or train. Private buses ply daily between Madras and Vellore.

Vellore, standing on the banks of the Palar river, has an interesting fort dating back to the thirteenth century. It is still in a good state of preservation. The fort is considered a perfect specimen of military architecture. It was the scene of many a historic siege and battle, the last of which took place during the First War of Indian Independence in 1857, when several Indian and British soldiers were killed here.

The fort is surrounded by a moat and has massive gateways. Within the fort there are numerous buildings including the double-storeyed *mahals*. The temple, which is no longer used for worship, has some beautiful sculptures on the ceiling and some of the richly carved pillars are monoliths.



Nataraja temple at Chidambaram



Wall sculptures in Nataraja temple, Chidambaram

The Vellore Hospital, run by missionary enterprise and the Vellore Medical College, which is one of the best in India, are located here.

9. CHIDAMBARAM : THE DANCING SIVA

Chidambaram, the seat of the Saivite cult, is 151 miles south of Madras on the Madras-Tiruchirapalli section of the Southern Railway in the South Arcot district. The place is sanctified by the world-famous temple of Nataraja or Siva, the Cosmic Dancer. Successive dynasties of the Pallava, Chola, Pandya and Nayak rulers endowed and enriched the town with temples and monuments. Saints such as Nandanar,

Tiruneelakantar, and Maikanda Thevar, and the poets Manika Vasagar, Sekkillar, Arunmoli Thevar and Nambiandar Nambi, found a congenial home in Chidambaram. Here the rival cults of Siva and Vishnu were worshipped side by side in the temples of Nataraja and Govindaraja.

The temple of Nataraja at Chidambaram covers an area of thirty-two acres and stands on a plain between two rivers. No granite is visible within fifty miles of the temple, yet the temple and its walls are built of magnificent blocks of dressed granite. The inner wall of the temple has four *gopurams,* two of which contain perfect sculptural representations of the 108 postures relating to Natya Sastra or the science of dancing. Inside, there are five beautifully and elaborately carved sabhas or courts. In the famous *Raja Sabha* of a thousand pillars, three hundred and forty feet long and one hundred and ninety feet wide, the victorious Pandya and Chola rulers celebrated their triumphs. Then there are the *Deva Sabha*, the *Chit Sabha*, the *Kanaka Sabha,* and the *Nritta Sabha.* The *Chit Sabha* houses the Akasha Linga (God of all-pervasive space or ether), and *Kanaka Sabha,* the Nataraja image. The *Nritta Sabha* is sculptured in the form of a celestial vehicle with finely-carved horses and wheels. On the whole, the accent in this temple is on dance and its numerous forms. Everywhere—on the *gopurams,* on pillars, inside the *Sabha*—one sees carvings of the figures of Siva or lay figures representing hundreds of dance modes and poses. And in the sanctum presiding over them is the great Nataraja—Siva in his Cosmic Dance—an image of great beauty and significance, cast in an alloy of five metals.

Chauri *bearer in Ramaswamy temple,* Kumbakonam

The Govindaraja shrine, which is nearby, has a fine image of Sri Vishnu reclining on the serpents. This shrine came into prominence in the days of the Vijayanagar rulers.

Chidambaram is also the seat of a fine residential university—the Annamalai University—to the south of the railway station, covering an area of more than 500 acres. It is one of the leading centres of education in the south. The campus is named Annamalainagar after its founder, Raja Annamalai Chettiar.

10. KUMBAKONAM

Forty-two miles from Chidambaram on the banks of the Kaveri lies the ancient city of Kumbakonam in the district of Tanjore. A city of great antiquity, it is studded with eighteen shrines. It also has the *Math* (a monastic institution) of Sri Sankaracharya of Kamakoti Peetam. The bathing festival, which is celebrated once in twelve years at the sacred Mahamakham Tank, attracts a vast crowd of pilgrims from all parts of the country.

This ancient town has managed to preserve a great deal of its old-world charm. Its very life is the river Kaveri which flows past the town. The Kumbakonam College is situated on the banks of the river. The town is set, as any other in the Tanjore district, amidst green paddy fields, plantain groves and gardens of betel vines. The betel from Kumbakonam is the choice of connoisseurs all over South India. Kumbakonam is famous for the manufacture of bell-metal, brassware and hand-woven textiles. It is also famous for its gold and silver jewellery made from old designs.

11. TANJORE, CITY OF REFUGE

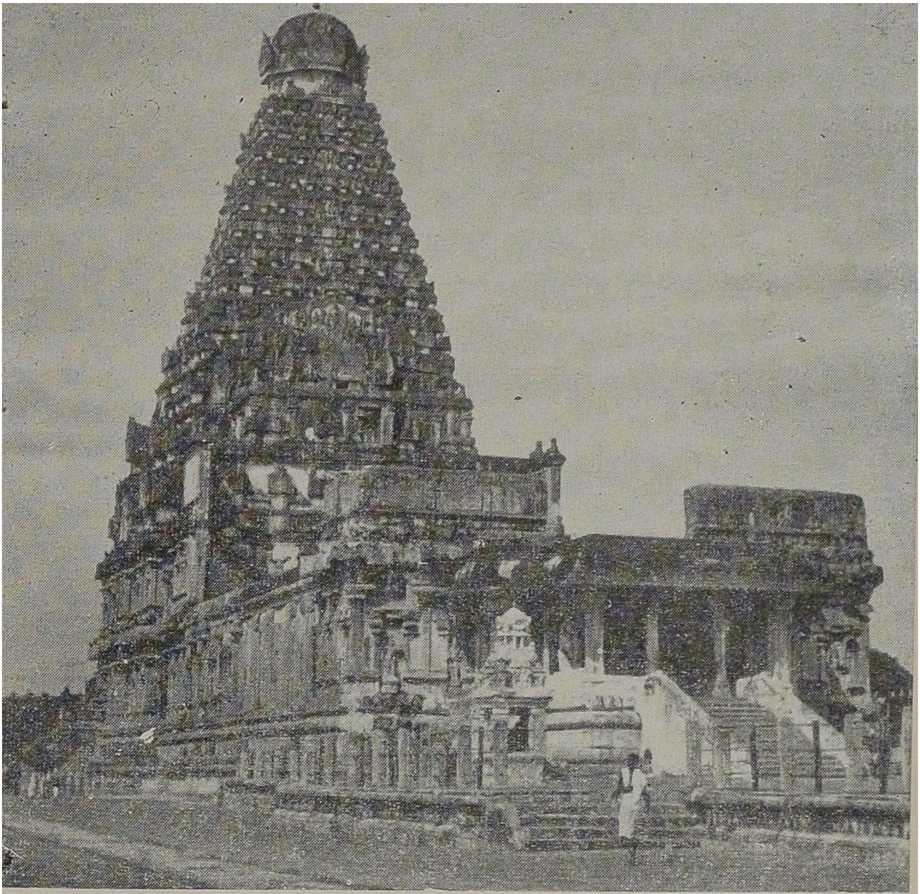
Tanjore, 24 miles from Kumbakonam and 218 miles from Madras, lies on the main Madras-Tiruchirapalli line of the Southern Railway, a night's journey from Madras. Even while the train is miles away from Tanjore, one can see the imposing tower of Brihadeeswara temple in the twilight of dawn.

Tanjore is rightly called the cultural centre of the Kaveri delta, having been the capital of the great Chola empire which flourished between the tenth and the fourteenth centuries. The Cholas were great temple-builders and had worthy successors in the Nayaks and Marathas who ruled over Tanjore later.

There are no fewer than 74 temples in Tanjore of which the most important is the Sri Brihadeeswara temple, a magnificent monument to the power and glory of the Cholas. The temple was conceived by Raja Chola (895-1016 A.D.) and built by his master-architects. The Encyclopædia Britannica describes it as "the grandest temple in India" and the Tamil-speaking people as "perhaps the greatest temple-builders in the world".

The main shrine stands at the western end of a vast paved court and contains a huge *lingam*. The tower is built in the purest Dravidian style, and rises to a height of 216 feet. The dome rests on a single granite block estimated to weigh 80 tons. This was moved into position by means of an inclined plane starting at Sarappalam, a village four miles away.

A bull, chiselled out of a single rock, the second biggest in the country (the first one being in the Lepakshi temple at Anantapur), guards the portals of



Brihadeeswara temple, Tanjore

the inner shrine. (The Nandi or bull is Siva's vehicle and is generally placed in a kneeling posture in front of Siva's image in temples dedicated to him.) The motifs of the sculptures in the temple are borrowed not only from Saiva themes but also from Vaishnavite and Buddhist mythology. Some fresco paintings of the Chola period similar to those at Ajanta in Hyderabad and Sigiriya in Ceylon were recently found in the inner courtyard of the temple. They are well preserved even

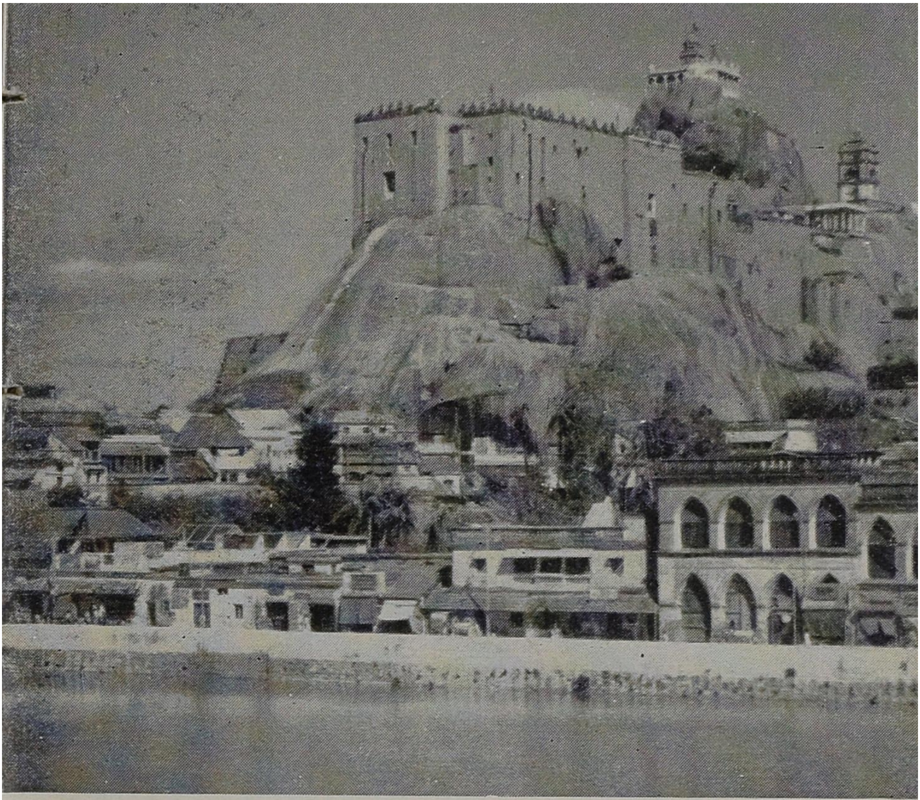
under a thick layer of plastic used by the later dynasties to cover the walls.

Other points of interest in Tanjore are the Sivaganga tank, well known for its sweet water, and the Schwartz Church built in 1779 by Raja Sarbhoja or Sarboji as a token of affection and esteem for the Rev. C.V. Schwartz of the Danish Mission. (The missionary was the Raja's teacher and guardian and helped him regain his throne). The palace at Tanjore has in its time, sheltered the Chola, Nayak, and Maratha kings, who ruled over Tanjore. It is a grand pile of buildings with huge corridors and spacious halls. Two of the palace towers, the Kudagopuram, or the armoury, and the Madamaligai, or observation tower, are visible from all parts of the city.

The famous Saraswati Mahal Library is in the palace and contains 30,000 volumes in Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi and European languages on a variety of subjects, such as science, medicine, engineering, astronomy, painting and dancing. These were collected over a period of three hundred years by the Nayak and Maratha rulers. The Sangita Mahal (mansion of music), perfectly planned in acoustics, auditorium and other details, is now being restored. This was built by Raja Sarboji and bears resemblance to the court of Tirumal Nayak's palace in Madura.

12. TIRUVAIYAR

Situated on the banks of the Kaveri, Tiruvaiyar is six miles by road from Tanjore. Sri Thyagaraja, the celebrated saint and composer of Karnatak music, who lived in the nineteenth century, attained his *samadhi* (or eternity) here. Thyagaraja composed more than a



The Rock Fort temple, Tiruchirapalli

thousand songs which are the very core of Karnatak music. Every year in January on the day he attained immortality, a vast gathering of musicians and lovers of music assembles here to honour the memory of this great composer.

13. TIRUCHIRAPALLI

Tiruchirapalli, till recently known as Trichinopoly and, for short, as Trichy, is 249 miles from Madras by rail and 35 miles from Tanjore by road. There is a

direct rail route between Tanjore and Tiruchirapalli. Even though the Cholas and Pallavas held sway over the city for some time, it is said that the greater part of the town and the fort as they exist today were built by the Nayaks of Madurai. Its political fortunes shifted violently during the Karnatak Wars. Chanda Sahib and Mohamad Ali became pawns in the game of power politics between the French and the English, and the appearance on the scene of Robert Clive brought about a final victory for the English arms. Trichy and its famous Rock Fort thus played a notable part in these campaigns and often decided the course of events.

The Rock Fort : The most interesting object in the city is, of course, the Rock. It rises abruptly from the plain to a height of 273 feet. A flight of stone steps goes up the southern side of the hill. At the head of the first flight of steps is a narrow street running round the best part of the hill. Almost adjoining the main entrance to the staircase, there was a thousand-pillared *mandapam* or hall. An explosion in 1772 destroyed the major part of the edifice. Some portions which escaped total destruction are even now being used as shops or stores.

Further up the steps, we come to the hundred-pillared *mandapam* with a beautiful dais at the west end of the hall. When celebrities visit the town civic receptions are often held in this hall. The last flight of steps leads to the entrance to the Mathrubhutheswarar shrine, the main Siva temple on the rock.

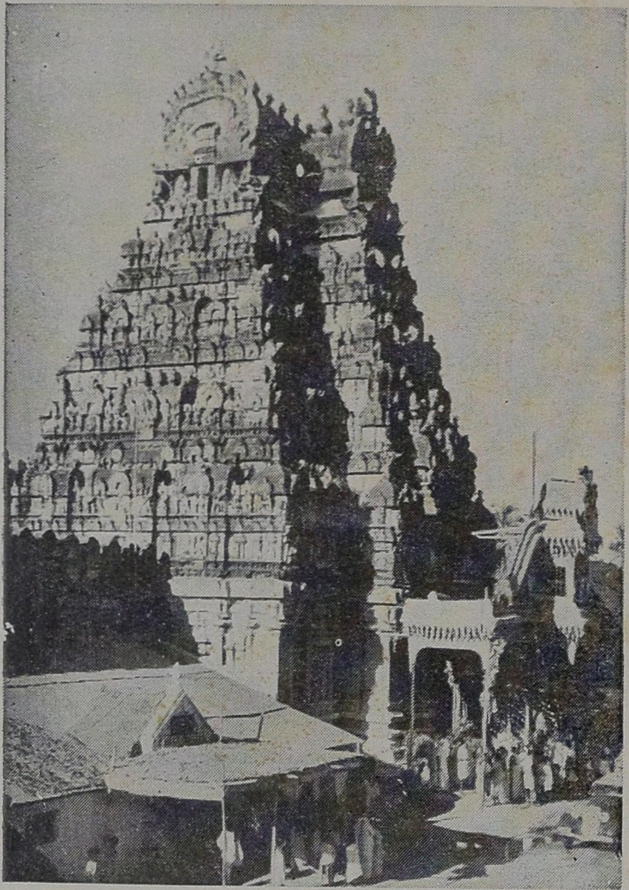
The deity is also known as Malaikolundeeswarar because it is believed that the *lingam* in the shrine has shaped out of the rock itself. The *vimana* or cupola over the main shrine is plated with gold.

Pallava Cave Temples : The cave temple cut out of the rock itself is the work of Pallava sculptors. The facade is supported by seven pillars and the shrine is a square room at the east end of the hall but the *lingam* which should once have stood there is missing. A beautiful piece of statuary occupies the western portion of the cave.

There is yet another cave temple on the south-western corner of the rock. Situated just below the Siva temple, this cave has been shaped into a hall with two side chapels. One of them contains the image of Vishnu and the other is now empty. On the northern wall is a statuary depicting Siva, Brahma and the other gods.

From the cave temple, referred to earlier, we climb the rock, passing on the way the bell-tower built in 1919 and the Vasanta Mandapam built about the year 1630. Below the bell-tower is the reservoir which provides the city with its water supply. A Vinayaka (Ganesh) shrine, the Ucchi Pillaiyar Koil, crowns the summit of the rock. From the corridor encircling this shrine, a magnificent view of the city and the country-side for miles around can be had. A couple of miles from the city, Golden Rock, a modern industrial suburb, has sprung up where the workshop of the Southern Railway is located.

Near the foot of the Rock Fort is the Teppakulam, a large tank with a *mandapam* in the middle. Near its south-eastern corner is a house where Clive is said to have lived. It now houses the St. Joseph's College To the north-west of the rock is Christ Church, founded by the famous missionary, Schwartz. The road skirting the



Ranganatha temple, Srirangam

rock outside the main guard gate contains the leading educational institutions of the city, St. Joseph's College and the National College.

Some of the articles for which Tiruchirapalli and its environs are famous are handloom cloth, glass bangles, palmyra-leaf boxes, cigars, wooden and clay toys and dolls, mats, cotton carpets, etc. The making of artificial diamonds is a flourishing cottage industry.

14. SRIRANGAM ISLAND

Srirangam, a picturesque island between the Kaveri and its distributary, the Kollidam, three miles north of Tiruchirapalli, has one of the largest temples in South India dedicated to Vishnu.

What Chidambaram is to Saivites, Srirangam is to Vaishnavites. The temple and the town are almost co-terminous, the greater number of the houses having been erected inside the temple walls. Seven enclosures encircle the temple, the outermost measuring more than a thousand yards by eight hundred yards. The fourth in which there is the thousand-pillared *mandapam*, from where the temple proper begins, is 412 yards by 283. Over the entrances to this enclosure are three *gopurams*, of which the eastern one, known as the Vellai Gopuram, is the finest. It is 146 feet high. The three outer enclosures are crowded with bazaars and houses.

Passing through this and a number of enclosures, we come to the celebrated thousand-pillared Mandapam within the fourth enclosure. It is here that the great festival of Vaikunta-Ekadasi is celebrated every year during December when pilgrims from all parts of the country throng here in their thousands. Sri Ranganatha, the principal deity, is brought here on that day from the inner shrine through a gateway known as "Paramapada Vasal". The idol is said to have been worshipped by Sri Rama himself. The Moola Vigraha or main deity depicts the Lord reclining on his five-hooded serpent. A golden *vimanam* crowns this Holy of the Holies. The collection of jewels owned by this temple is unique and includes some fine pieces of craftsmanship. Tradition associates the Kamba Mandapam in front of the shrine

of Sri Ranganayaki, consort of Shri Ranganatha, with the great Tamil poet, Kamban. It is here that he is stated to have dedicated his *Ramayanam* to the public.

About a mile to the east of this celebrated temple is another remarkable shrine dedicated to Lord Siva. Far superior in architectural design to the temple at Srirangam, the Jambukeswaram pagoda houses one of the five great elemental *lingams,* Siva in his manifestation as water. The Siva Lingam is placed under a Jambu tree reputed to be several hundred years old. The Lingam is always surrounded by water on all sides.

The sanctity of Srirangam is enhanced by the Kaveri and its distributory, the Coleroon (or Kollidam), which embrace it on all sides. Its value to the agricultural wealth of the country was realised early and a Chola king of the 11th century constructed below Srirangam island a massive dam of stone, 1,080 feet long and about 60 feet broad, to keep the Kaveri separate from the Coleroon and divert it towards Tanjore district. This magnificent achievement of the Chola engineer endures to this day and continues to perform its useful role. Known as the Grand Anicut, it has subsequently been improved and a road bridge has been built on it. Lower down the Anicut, Chola rulers dug the chief canals of the delta. The Upper Anicut was constructed by Sir Arthur Cotton in 1836-38 across the head of the Coleroon at the upper end of Srirangam. It is 2,250 feet long, but is broken by the island into three sections. This was followed by a regulating dam across the Kaveri near the Grand Anicut.

The tourist will find Tiruchirapalli a very flourishing town. It is an important railway junction and a centre

of education and commerce. It is also on the air route connecting Madras and Ceylon. The city transport includes a good bus service and taxis.

15. PUDUKOTTAI : ON PILGRIM ROUTE

From Tiruchirapalli, the most important junction on the Southern Railway system, several routes open themselves out before the tourist and the pilgrim. The centuries-old pilgrim route to Rameswaram lay through the same region which is now covered by the rail route from Trichy to Pudukottai and Manamadura to Ramnad. The Trichy-Manamadura Chord Line takes the tourist through the ancient Tamil state of Pudukottai, now integrated with Trichy district.

Pudukottai, ruled by a family known as Tondaiman Rajas, was founded in 1686 by Raghunath Raja of Tondaimandalam, who played a leading part in South Indian history. The state was known as a seat of culture. Pudukottai has a college and many educational institutions, and its museum contains some fine specimens of sculpture.

16. NARATHAMALAI, SITTANNAVASAL AND THIRUMAYYAM

Narathamalai, a railway station, and Sittannavasal, about nine miles from the State capital, have a peculiar interest for the tourist. In the 9th century, the Jains who were persecuted in Madurai fled and found refuge in these places and evidence of their association is still available in the form of inscriptions, paintings and cave-dwellings.

In Sittannavasal, there is a hill-cave where, according to tradition. Jain monks lived and meditated A

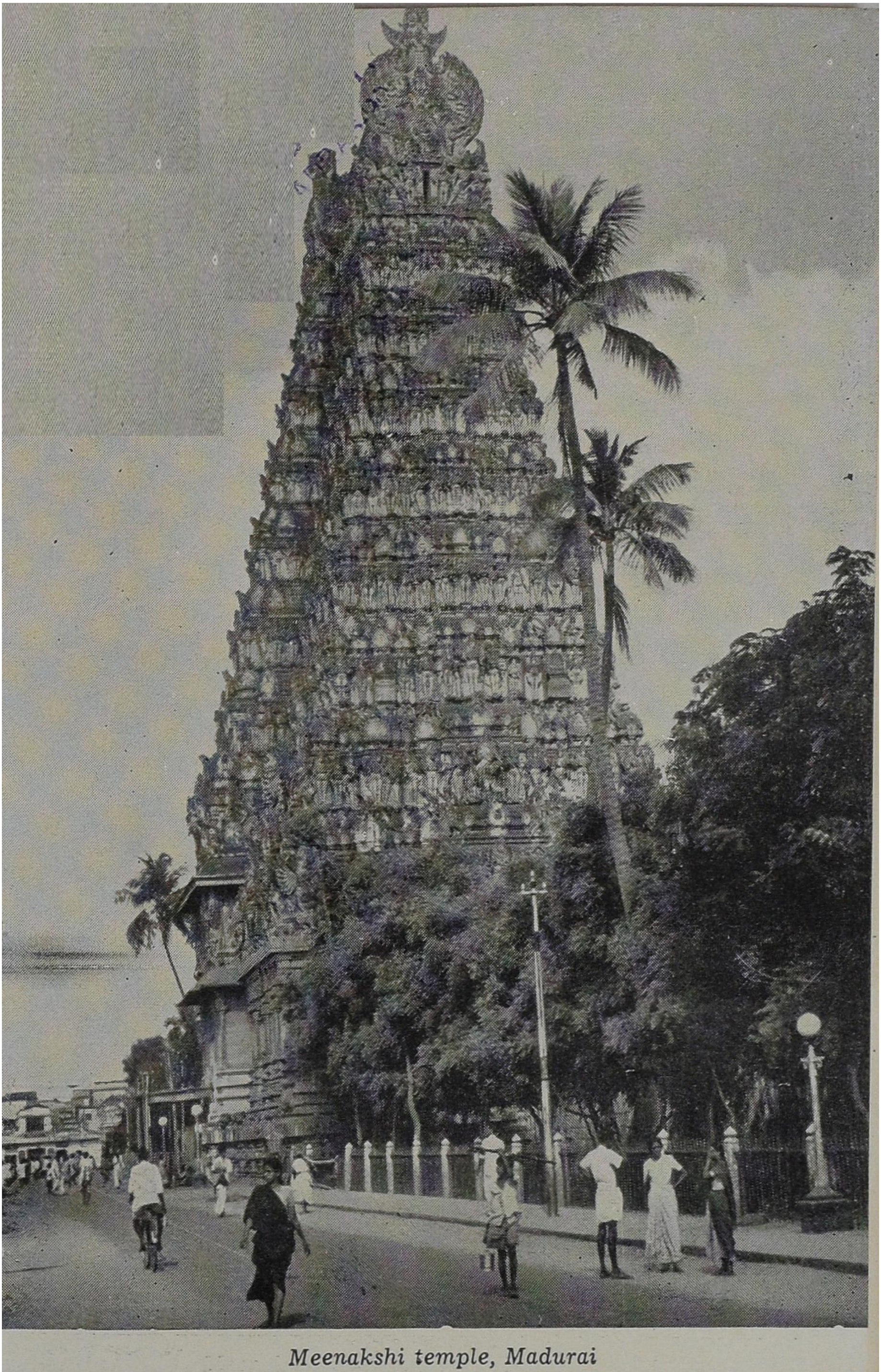
very old inscription in the Brahmi script is found here. Images of the *Teerthankars* and murals on the ceiling are of special interest, for they provide glimpses of early Jain art and life.

Thirumayyam, celebrated in song by Tirumangai Mannan, one of the twelve Alwars or Vaishnavite saints, lies at the foot of a hill, crowned by an old fort. Thirteen miles south of Pudukottai is Adirangam, a place which became popular even earlier than Srirangam. It contains a rock temple with twin shrines of Siva and Vishnu. Built apparently in the 7th century, the monument contains the characteristic features of the early Pallava cave temples in Mahabalipuram and Trichy districts. Among the inscriptions found in the temple are some that contain musical notations. But unfortunately, these have been obliterated to a considerable extent by later inscriptions cut on the same spot.

17. MADURAI (MADURA), CITY OF FESTIVALS

Madurai is 96 miles from Tiruchirapalli on the Madras-Trivandrum line of the Southern Railway system. This second largest city in Madras State gives an impression of great vitality and life. It is a modern city built against the background of ancient temples and monuments and provides every amenity to the visitor. Tourist accommodation is available in railway retiring rooms, rest-houses and good hotels. Transport, both buses and taxis, is available in plenty.

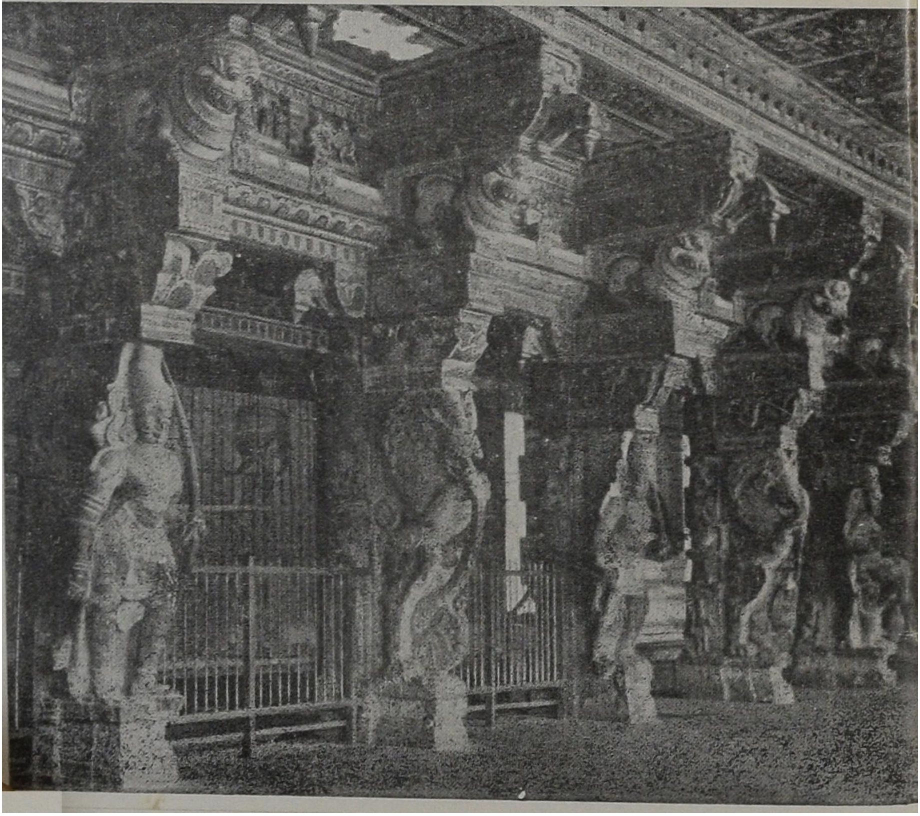
Madurai, being in the heart of Tamilnad, has fostered through the centuries an essentially Dravidian and Tamil culture. The characteristic *gopurams* of Dravidian temples, the green and vast paddy fields



Meenakshi temple, Madurai

and tall coconut palms are in evidence everywhere in this district. In Madurai the best and most representative examples of the Dravidian form of worship, art and culture will be found, as also the Tamil way of life in its purest form. It was in Madurai that the three successive Tamil academies flourished under the patronage of Tamil kings. The purity, beauty and vitality of this culture can be seen in its great temples; in the literary and religious discourses and songs which one may hear inside the temple walls; in the religious festivals which are celebrated here almost every day with elaborate ritual and pageantry, justifying the description, "City of Festivals."

Pillars of Meenakshi temple, Madurai



Madurai, mentioned in recorded literature even before the beginning of the Christian era, was the capital of the Pandyan empire till the 14th century and it carried on an extensive trade with Greece and Rome. It developed into a centre of commerce, as well as of religion and literary activity. *Silappadikaram*, reputed to have been written in Tamil by Elangovadigal, a celebrated ascetic and brother of "Saran Sankuthuvan", a Chera king, is one of the earliest known literary compositions in the world. Madurai, as we see it today, owes its existence largely to the endeavours of Nayaks who, descending from the Vijayanagar rulers, guided its destiny in the 17th century.

The famous Meenakshi temple of Madurai is an exquisite example of Dravidian architecture and sculpture. It was also the focal point around which the city developed. There are nine majestic *gopurams* around the temple and the entrance is generally by the east. The outskirts of the temple contain many busy shops that sell anything from brass utensils to packets of camphor, flowers and sandal paste. But inside the temple, there are no such distractions and the visitor will find a calm spiritual atmosphere. There are two sanctuaries, one dedicated to Siva as Sundereswarar and the other to his spouse, Meenakshi. The Meenakshi temple is viewed best from the pillared portico that runs along the four sides of the tank of the Golden Lotus. It is believed that in ancient times, this tank used to be a testing place for the merits of literary compositions; a manuscript, if it was without merit, would sink when placed on the water, but if it had worth, it would float on the support of a plank rising from its bottom.

The hall in front of the shrine is known as Kambattadi *mandapam*. Siva in his different manifestations is represented on each of the pillars of the *mandapam,* such as Siva on his bull, Siva granting alms to Mahavishnu, etc.

The court of a thousand pillars built about 1560 A.D. is a remarkable structure with the repeated motif of the stylized dragon. There are other sculptures which are also very striking. The figures of a Kurava and his wife (Kuravas are a tribe of gypsies) are found at the entrance of the thousand-pillared hall. Inside the hall are some very finely-carved pillars. There is a striking figure of a man carrying a woman on his shoulders. This perhaps represents a warrior or, as someone ingeniously put it, represents the modern age where supremacy of woman over man is established.

The hall itself, which is just fifteen columns short of its famed 1,000 columns, is a remarkable feat of engineering skill. From any point inside the hall the pillars present a kaleidoscopic view. The visitor should not fail to see the "Musical Pillars" in the outer corridor. Each pillar produces a *swara* or note when tapped. To the east, outside the temple, there is the Vasantha Mandapam with life-size statues of the Nayaks of Madurai.

Tirumala Nayak's Mahal is an example of Saracenic influence on mediaeval Hindu architecture. The throne of the Nayaks used to stand in the Celestial Pavilion opposite the main entrance. The curved dome, standing without the support of a girder or rafter, is an architectural feat of everlasting wonder.

With all its Pandyan and Nayak associations, Madurai developed into a modern industrial city.

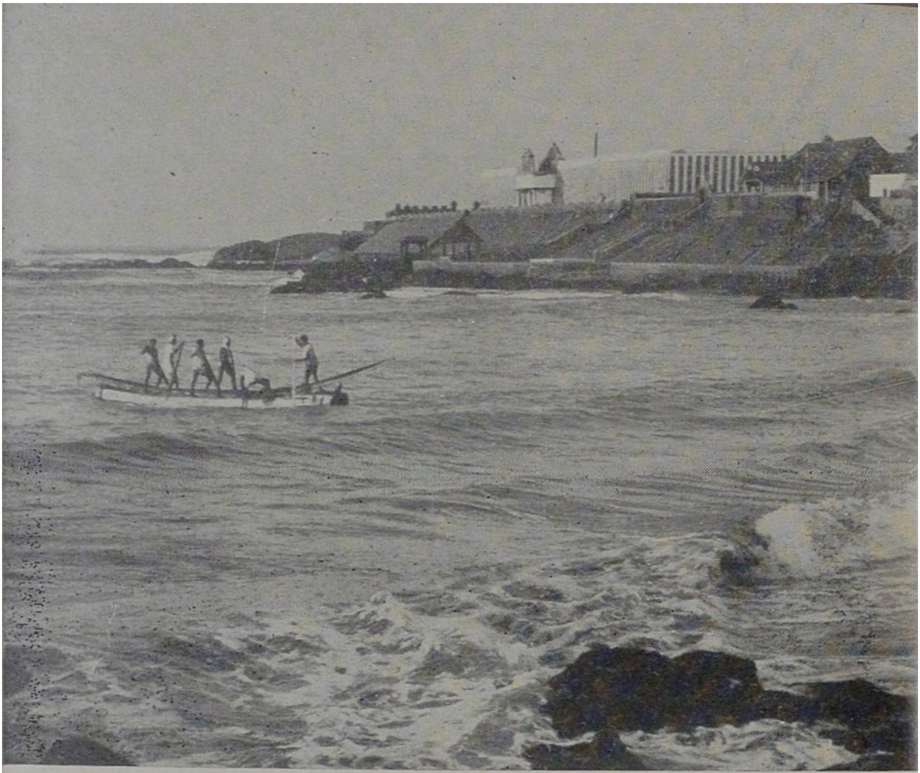
largely due to its spinning and weaving mills. It is the industrial centre of the district, and has been famous for its weaving and dyeing industry. The colourful silk fabrics manufactured by a community of weavers, who claim to have migrated from Saurashtra, are famous throughout the country. Madurai has also a number of spinning mills which turn out the finest yarn. It is also the centre of education in the district. Jesuit and other Christian missionaries who found favour with Tirumala Nayak had made it the centre of their activities. There are two well-known colleges in the city.

In the month of Chaitra (April-May), a festival celebrates the marriage of Sundareswara with Meenakshi. It is a gay and colourful festival. After the wedding has been celebrated in the temple, a procession of the divine couple is taken out in the streets, and the images returned to the temple; the following day, the festive crowd moves on to the bed of river Vaigai, and welcomes Alagar, whose image is brought from the temple to the edge of the river and taken back, providing three days of festivity.

18. ALAGAR KOIL

About eleven miles from Madurai stands Alagar Koil, ideally located at the base of the Alagar Hills, which feature in the poetry of Vaishnavite apostles. The beauty of the temple lies in the exquisite sculptures in the hall that faces the sanctum sanctorum. The place is easily reached by a good road.

According to legend, Alagar was the brother of Goddess Meenakshi and was going to attend his

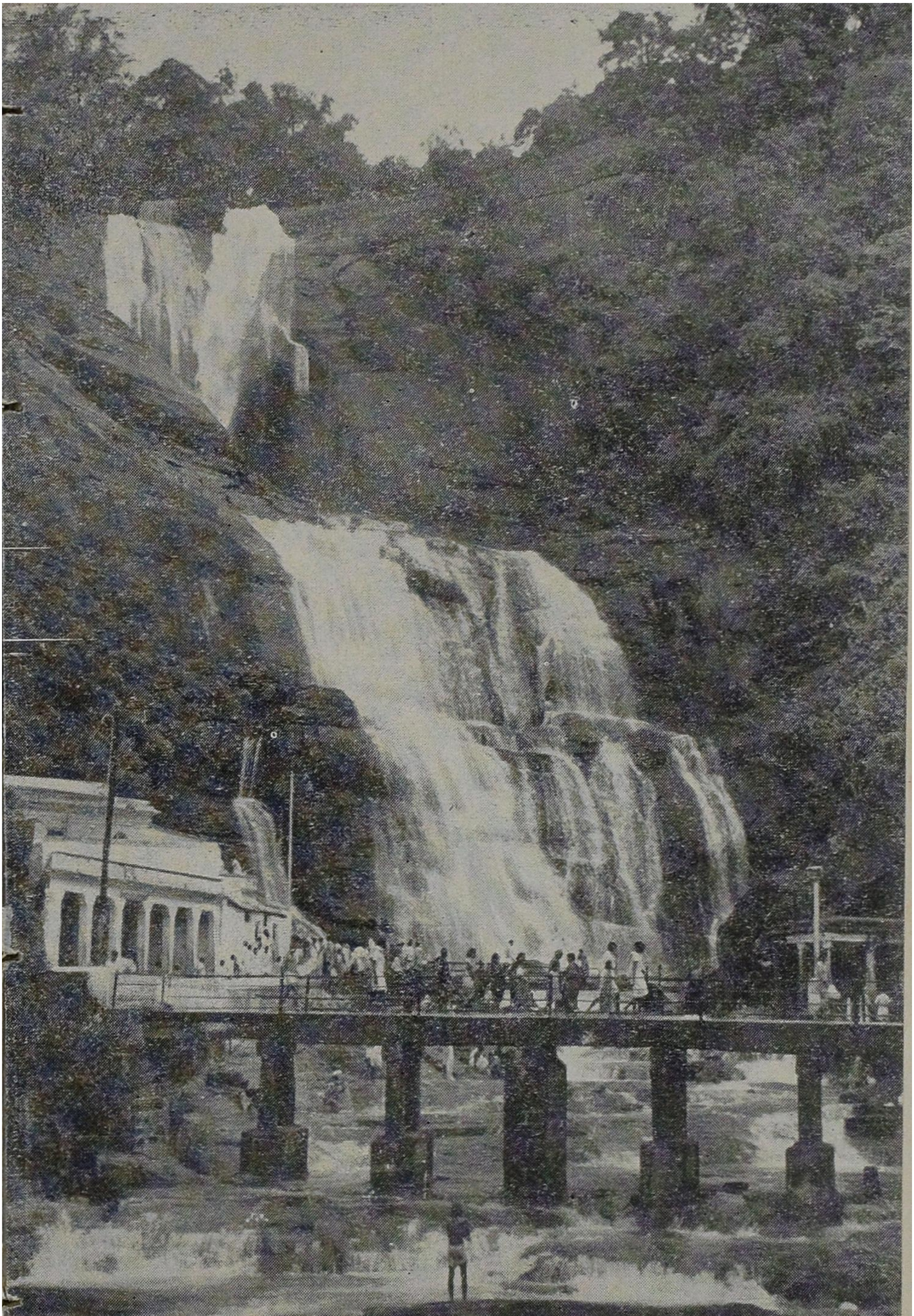


Cape Comorin

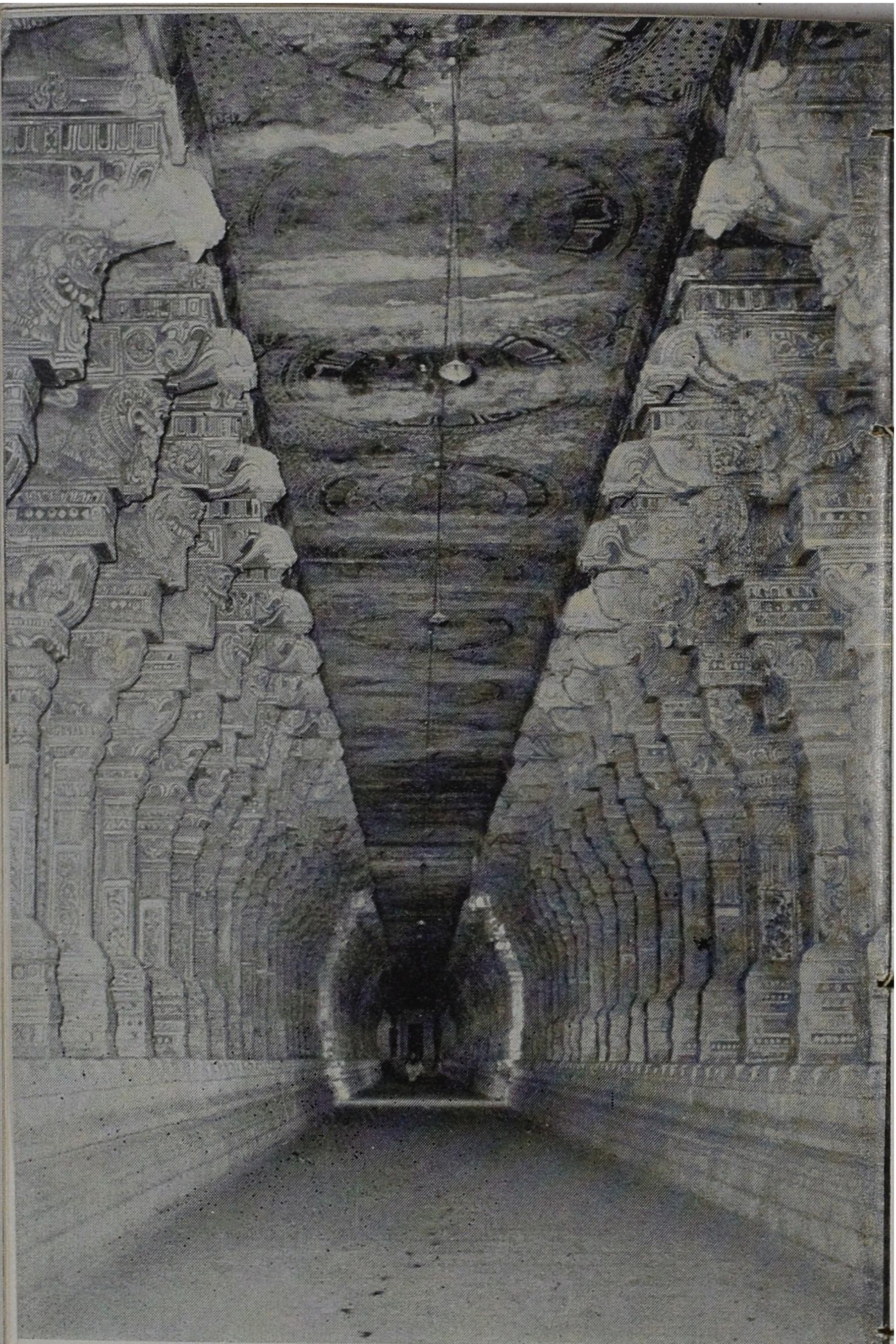
sister's wedding. But when he reached the outskirts of Madurai, he heard that the marriage had already taken place. He was greatly disappointed, and feeling that he had been slighted, he resolved to go back without even crossing the river or stepping into the town.

19. TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

Tirunelveli, the southernmost district in India, is said to have been the seat of the earliest Dravidian civilization and the sepulchral urns found at Adichanallur near Srivaikuntam are a most interesting pre-historic discovery. Ancient Roman coins and Venetian gold ducats have also been excavated here, testifying to the trade contacts established in ancient



Courtallam Waterfalls



Corridors of Ramanathaswamy temple, Rameswaram

times Tiruchendur, with its sea-shore temple dedicated to Subrahmanya; Nanguneri, the headquarters of the Vanamalai Math which has a great following among the Vaishnavas; Srivilliputtur, reputed birth-place of Sri Andal, a girl who dedicated her life to the service of God and is revered as one of the Vaishnava saints, and Alwar Tirunagari on the banks of the Tamraparni and the birth-place of Nammalwar, another great Vaishnava saint, are some of the towns of this district which have attained importance owing to their religious associations.

Tuticorin, one of the termini of the Southern Railway, is a sea-port engaged in a flourishing trade with Ceylon It is also known for its salt, fishing and pearl-diving industries.

Tiruchendur, with its famous shore temple dedicated to Sri Subrahmanya, is the terminus of the Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur Branch line.

20. CAPE COMORIN

At the southermost point of the peninsula lies Cape Comorin, locally called Kanya Kumari, the land's end of India. It is the meeting point of the three oceans—the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean.

The place is much venerated by the Hindus because of the famed Kanya Kumari temple. It is 53 miles by road from Tirunelveli.

21. COURTALLAM

Courtallam or Kutralam, situated on the Palni Range of the Western Ghats in Tirunelveli district on

the Travancore-Madurai border, is 36 miles by road from Tirunelveli and about four miles from the Tenkasi Railway Station of the Virudhanagar-Tenkasi section of the Southern Railway. The waterfalls, for which Courtallam is justly famous, are formed by a sharp, three-stage drop of about 300 feet by the Chittar river. The chief aim of the visitors is a bath under the falls which is believed to have a tonic effect. The waterfalls, the bracing climate, and the natural beauty of the surrounding forests and hills have invested the place with a peculiar charm. Near the falls, there is a picturesque temple dedicated to Kutralanadhar. There are several bungalows and rest-houses and the place enjoys a brisk tourist traffic between June and October, when the waterfalls are at their best.

22. RAMESWARAM AND DHANUSHKODI

Rameswaram: On an island in Palk Straits at the extreme south-eastern limit of the Indian peninsula, amidst swaying palms and glistening sands washed by the waves of the Indian Ocean, stands Rameswaram where the great Sri Rama himself is believed to have offered worship to Lord Shiva to expiate the sin of having killed Ravana, the ten-headed demon-king of Lanka, in battle. Every point has its romantic and legendary associations with the concluding events in the *Ramayana*. Banaras in the north and Rameswaram in the south are the two religious centres of India and the Hindu pilgrim deems it a sacred mission to pay his homage at Rameswaram after a visit to Kasi or Banaras.

Rameswaram is about 100 miles from Madurai and can be reached by a small branch line off Pamban on the

Dhanushkodi route. It is one of the most sacred places of Hindu pilgrimage and attracts thousands of devotees from all over India throughout the year.

The temple of Sri Ramanathaswamy at Rameswaram is said to have been constructed at the instance of a prince of Ceylon, and to have taken 350 years to complete. It dates back to the 17th century and the 100-foot high *gopuram* and gateway are situated in a spacious quadrangle, which is 1,000 feet long and 650 feet broad. One of its most impressive features is the pillared corridor surrounding it ; it covers a total length of 4,000 feet and for sheer magnificence it is without a rival in the world. The pillars, hundreds of them on either side of the corridor, are examples of the elaborate art of stone-carving. One cannot help feeling awed by the massive power implicit in the whole structure and the superb artistry of the carvings. This temple also has a fine collection of ancient and priceless jewellery. Fergusson, writing about the temple, says: "If it were proposed to select one temple which should exhibit all the beauties of the Dravidian style in the greatest perfection, the choice would almost invariably fall upon that at Rameswaram. In no other temple has the same amount of patient industry been exhibited as here. The glory of the temple is in its corridors. These extend to a total length of nearly 4,000 feet. Here the side corridors are 700 feet long and open into transverse galleries as rich in detail as themselves. These, with the varied devices and modes of lighting, produce an effect that is not equalled certainly anywhere in India."

Dhanushkodi : No pilgrimage to Rameswaram is complete without a bath in the sea at Dhanushkodi, the

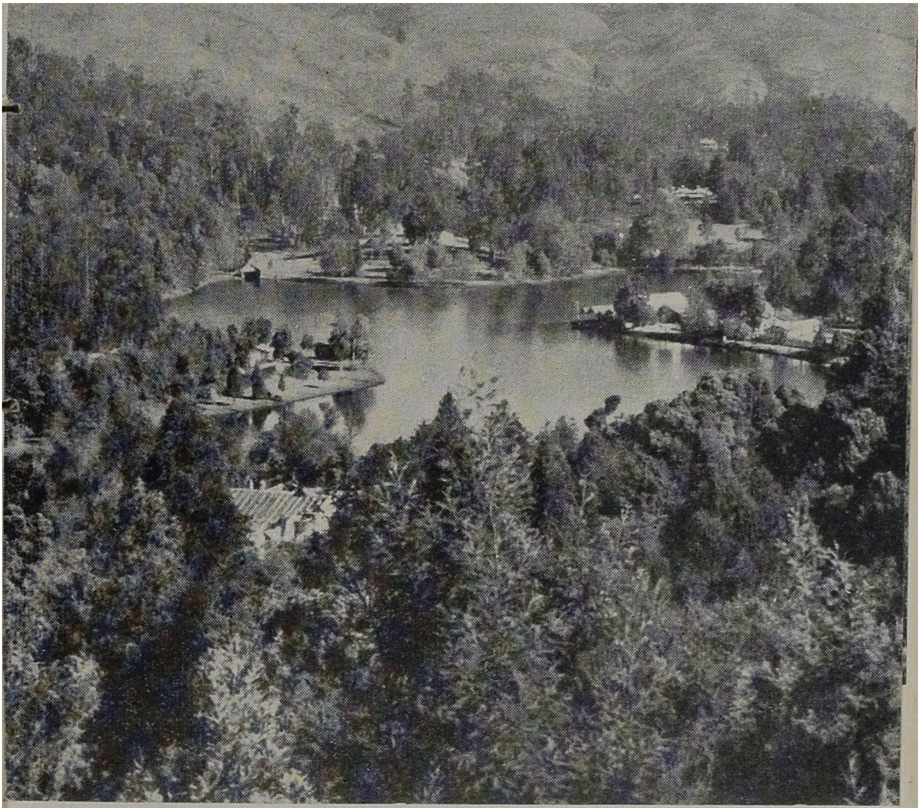
meeting point of the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean. Dhanushkodi is situated at the southern extremity of the island on which Rameswaram stands. It is the terminus of the Southern Railway (24 miles from Rameswaram) and is the landing point for passengers to or from Ceylon, with which it is linked by a ferry service.

To bathe at Dhanushkodi at the confluence of the two oceans considered to be Ratnakara and Mahodadhi is a rich spiritual experience for pious Hindus. But, apart from this, the rail journey from Pamban to Dhanushkodi between the two seas, the bath in the sea and the air of remote grandeur which envelopes this place are by themselves worthwhile and no tourist should possibly miss them.

A visitor who has toured the South from Madras to Rameswaram along the East Coast, visiting the different centres of Dravidian culture and civilization, the numerous temples and remains of former Tamil empires, may now welcome a change.

23. METTUR DAM

Terminating a small branch line 25 miles from Salem (headquarters of the district of the same name) on the Jalarpet-Erode section of the Southern Railway lie Mettur and the reservoir famous for the dam across the Kaveri river. The Mettur Dam is among the largest multi-purpose dams in the world. It is a mile in length and, at its highest point, 220 feet high. Two sets of irrigation sluices pierce the dam. Mettur generates hydro-electric power which reaches a large part of Southern India. The reservoir has a



The Lake, Kodaikanal

spread of nearly 60 square miles and a storage capacity of 93,500 million cubic feet. While serving as an effective check against floods in the Kaveri, the reservoir ensures a regular supply of water to the vast irrigation system in the Tanjore delta. The visitor will find a number of industries such as textile spinning and weaving, manufacture of chemicals and soaps thriving here. The Government of Madras has a pisciculture centre at Mettur.

As a pleasure resort and picnic spot, Mettur should find a place in the tourist's itinerary. Set amidst beautifully wooded hills, the Mettur lake has excellent facilities for boating and fishing and there are well-planned parks and gardens below the dam.

24. YERCAUD

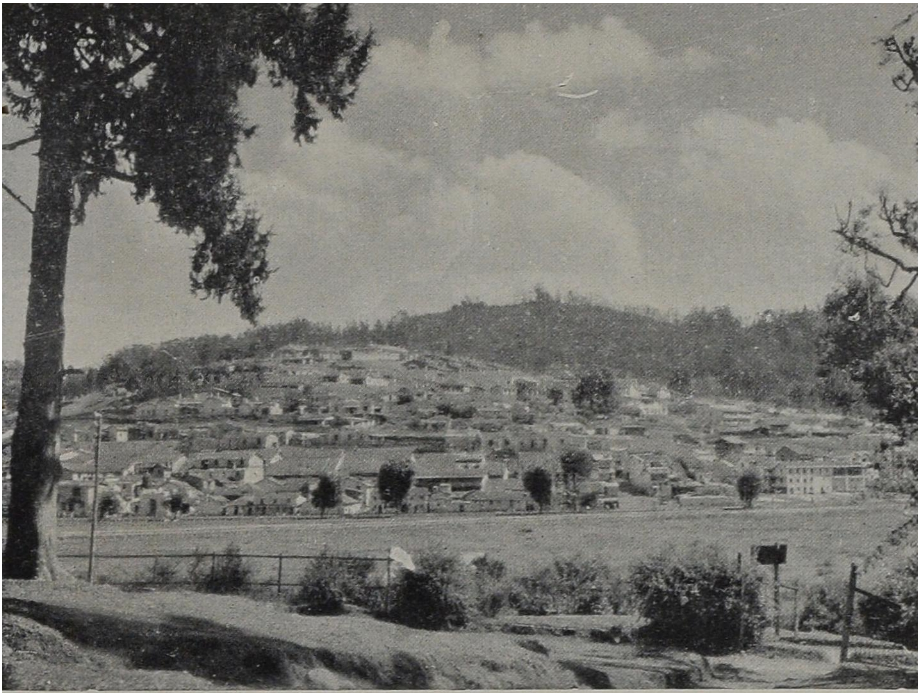
From Salem, the tourist can motor to Yercaud, a small hill station, 20 miles away. A magnificent view of the plains and country around can be had from Yercaud. It is quieter, smaller and less expensive than either Ootacamund or Kodaikanal.

Yercaud, 4,800 feet above sea level, is a small town and offers a quiet and restful holiday.

The scenery along the entire length of the road is enchanting and consists of coffee and orange estates, interspersed with little hamlets inhabited by hill folk. There are nineteen hair-pin bends which are easily negotiated. The holiday season begins in April and lasts up to June, and bungalows are available for rent.

25. KODAIKANAL

Kodaikanal, 7,000 feet above sea level, is a lovely hill station which lies amidst the sylvan grandeur of the Palni hills in the Madurai district. The nearest railhead is Kodaikanal Road on the Southern Railway. From Kodaikanal Road, one has to travel 50 miles by road to reach Kodaikanal. Two-thirds of this motor journey up the hill through the Ghats is an exciting experience with the vista and scenery changing with every bend and curve on the mountain road. Coffee



Ootacamund in the Nilgiris

plantations are found at a height of 3,000 feet. As we go up the road, a variety of trees and flowering plants greets the eye and the fragrance of eucalyptus and roses fills the air. The most striking attraction of Kodaikanal is the famous lake surrounded by a three-mile road. It was planned by Sir Vere Levenge and formed by banking up a small stream. A walk along the three-mile promenade skirting the lake is an exhilarating experience and boating in the lake is a popular pastime for visitors.

The season begins in the middle of April and for two months Kodaikanal is the paradise of holiday-makers. With its temperate climate and an average of twelve hours of sunshine every day, it is one of the most popular health resorts in India.

The Bear Shola Falls, the Glen Falls, the Silver Cascade, the Fairy Falls and several other beautiful waterfalls add to the scenic beauty of Kodaikanal; also, there are some well-known vantage points such as Prospect Point, Vembadi Shola Peak, Dolphin's Nose, Pillar Rock, Coaker's Walk and Perumal Peak, which provide beautiful views of the surrounding countryside. The Kodaikanal Observatory surmounting a hill 850 feet above the lake was established in 1899 and is one of the most important institutions in India for the study of meteorology, solar physics and allied subjects.

26. THE NILGIRIS OR THE BLUE MOUNTAINS

The Nilgiris of the South are in a class by themselves and deserve special attention. They contain excellent summer resorts such as Ootacamund, Coonoor and Kotagiri; and the jungles provide the *shikari* with excellent opportunities of shooting and hunting. This chain of mountains lies between Mysore in the north and Coimbatore district in the south. The highest point in these ranges is the Doddabetta, 9,490 feet above sea level.

Ootacamund: Situated in the Nilgiris 7,500 feet above sea level, Ootacamund, is known as the "Queen of Hill Stations".

Ooty, as it is popularly known, lies on a plateau and has the appearance of an extended park. The famous "downs" of the Nilgiris are situated to the north-west of Ootacamund, and the climate is comparable to an English summer. The temperature varies from 50 to 60 degrees and the season is between April and June.

There are several approaches to Ootacamund. Visitors from Bombay or the North may first go to Mysore by train and then motor up to Ootacamund, 100 miles due south through some very fine scenery. Also, there are good bus services from Mysore to Ootacamund. From the southern districts of Madras State the visitor can go to Ootacamund by train, changing at Mettupalaiyam. Ootacamund is the terminal station and is reached conveniently by connecting trains from Meetupalaiyam. However, the more air-minded visitor may fly up to Coimbatore and proceed to Ooty by car or bus (55 miles) or by train (113 miles) *via* Mettupalaiyam.

The Botanical Gardens, maintained by the Government and originally laid out by Mr. Melver of Kew Gardens, have an annual Flower Show. The lake in Ooty offers excellent facilities for boating and fishing. Other sports like golf and hunting can also be indulged in. There is, in addition, a brief horse-racing season during the months of May and June. The best time to visit this station is between May and September, though the monsoon breaks some time between July and August.

Doddabetta, Snowdon Elk Hill, Cairn Hill, Fernhill, and, a little farther away, Glen Morgan Lake, and Mukurti cater to the requirements of the hiker.

The Toda Settlements and the other more remote parts of the Nilgiris are of anthropological interest. The Todas are remnants of a great race who were the original masters of these vast forest and mountain ranges. Little is known about their origin, though it is believed to be remotely Roman, and the visitor will

not fail to be impressed by the distinguished appearance and bearing of the Toda men.

Pykara : From Ootacamund, the tourist can reach the site of the Pykara Hydro-electric Scheme by the short road. This scheme utilizes the 3,000-foot fall of the Pykara river in the Nilgiri district. The power that is generated here is received at Coimbatore from where it is distributed all over South India. This is the largest hydro-electric project in South India.

Coonoor : Coonoor, 5,600 feet above sea level, is located on a lovely site on the mountain rail route to Ooty. Good roads lead to a number of interesting places in and near the town. Sim's Park, with its experimental fruit gardens and the Pasteur Institute are only a few of the places of interest. The spots of natural beauty are Low's Waterfall, Tiger Rock and other promontories and waterfalls around Coonoor. There are innumerable places for picnics and hikes. Coonoor has a more even and temperate climate than Ooty and is, therefore, preferred by many visitors.

Kotagiri : Kotagiri (6,500 feet above sea level) is another popular hill station in the Nilgiris. It is twelve miles from Coonoor and is reputed to be the first spot to be developed on the Nilgiris as a summer resort.

Mudumalai Game Sanctuary : No lover of wild life can afford to miss the famous game sanctuary at Mudumalai. It was established in 1940 in an attempt to preserve the wild life found on the Nilgiris. It is 28 square miles in extent and is situated between the 35th and the 45th milestones on the Ootacamund-Mysore Road and is served by regular bus services.

The forests being semi-deciduous and the surrounding areas dry, big and small game abounds here during

summer. Sambhar, spotted deer, barking deer, mouse deer, bison, tiger, panther, bear, wild pig, wild dog, porcupine, hyena, sometimes elephant, grey and brown monkey and Malabar squirrel can all be found in this sanctuary. Jungle fowl, turtle dove, peacocks and green pigeons are among the many birds favouring this spot. Occasionally, the great hornbill, imperial pigeons and partridges may also be seen. Pythons, iguanas, armadillos and rat snakes are also common enough.

Seated on the back of a well-trained elephant which can be hired on the spot, one can have a very good view of this protected sanctuary. All shooting and fishing, however, are prohibited.

Inside the sanctuary, there is a furnished rest house at Kargudy. But visitors would do well to make their own arrangements for food and lighting. A net-work of fair-weather roads runs inside the sanctuary. Motoring is permitted, at a small fee, within the sanctuary.

27. BHAVANI SAGAR

Midway between the Nilgiris and Coimbatore about 22 miles north-east of Mettupalaiyam, work is in progress on a dam across the Bhavani river which will change the face of this part of the countryside. The Bhavani is a turbulent river which rises in the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats and is fed both by the south-west and the north-east monsoons. The need to dam this river was felt over a hundred years ago but it has now been met to a large extent in the Bhavani Sagar Project. The longest multi-purpose dam in the world which is over five miles long and is capable of

storing over 50,000 million cubic feet of flood water is being constructed. What five years ago was a wild uninhabited valley is today a busy township humming with life and activity. The dam spans a shallow valley at a point known as Gajjalahatti Pass where the Nilgiris and Biligiri Rangan Hills meet. Primarily intended to be an irrigation scheme for the Coimbatore district, it will also generate hydro-electric power.

ANDHRA PRADESH

Watered by the great rivers Krishna, Godavari, and Pennar, Andhra is very rich in natural resources. Being extremely fertile, important commercial crops such as cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, and groundnut are grown in abundance and have led to the establishment of many industries in this area. North and north-west region of Madras, now included in Andhra Pradesh, possesses a long coastline, where once flourished great sea-faring kingdoms, which made their influence felt far and wide.

The language spoken in these parts is Telugu, which is assonant and flexible and is comparable to Italian among the European languages. In addition to ancient classics, folk songs and ballads, much of Karnatic music, including Thyagaraja's compositions, are in Telugu. There are in existence folk songs and ballads which have attained immortality by word of mouth; they are improvised and recited to delight the audience gathered around the village *mandapam* or under the shade of the spreading banyan tree. Besides these, Telugu dramas and theatrical groups have, in general, profoundly influenced the South Indian stage.

1. NELLORE

The visitor can begin his tour of Andhra Desa a Nellore, 110 miles north of Madras on the Madras Calcutta main line. Situated on the right bank of the Pennar river, Nellore is an important rice-producing centre.

2. VIJAYAWADA

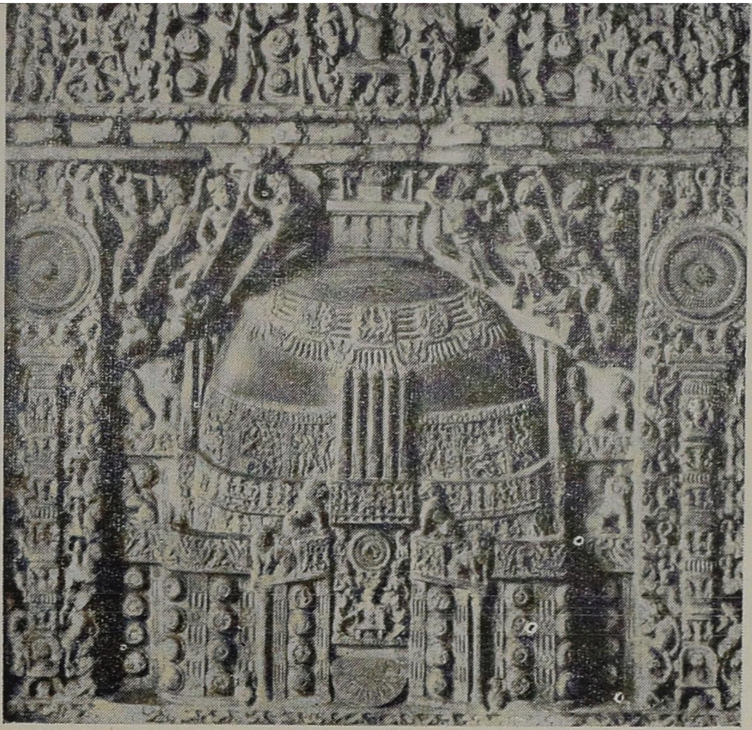
Vijayawada (Bezwada), on the bank of the Krishna river, 268 miles from Madras on the Madras-Calcutta line, is an important railway junction on the way to Hyderabad. The mighty Krishna bridge is within walking distance. Vijayawada has acquired great importance as a busy commercial centre. It has a cement factory and a medium-wave broadcasting station of All India Radio. Among the articles made here are Kondapalle toys. These are lacquer-painted wooden toys and a speciality of the village of Kondapalle near Vijayawada. Some of them, not more than a couple of inches high, depict the entire universe and tell the story of its creation.

3. AMARAVATI AND NAGARJUNAKONDA

Amaravati and Nagarjunakonda are widely known as the ancient centres of Andhra culture

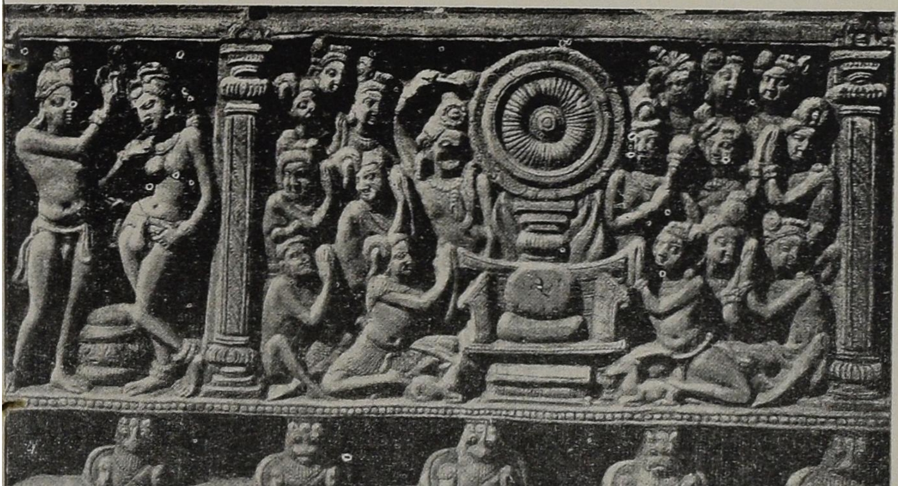
The modern town of Amaravati is situated on the right bank of the Krishna river, about 18 miles from Guntur. It adjoins the ruins of Dhanyakataka, the ancient capital of the Andhras under Satavahanas, and the chief seat of Mahayana Buddhism in the South. The monastic institutions established here attracted students and pilgrims from abroad, including the Chinese traveller, Hieun-Tsang.

The Buddhist sculptures at Amaravati are famous for their elegance and artistic merit, and exemplify the skill of Andhra artists of 2,000 years ago. The remains of the world-famous Maha Chaitya (Great Stupa) are here, and attract lovers of art.



Bas-relief, Amaravati

Buddha preaching at Sarnath — a sculpture from Nagarjunakonda



Nagarjunakonda is another famous Buddhist site in Guntur district named after the great Buddhist scholar from Ceylon, Nagarjuna, the exponent of Mahayana Buddhism. At this spot remains of stupas, monasteries, a palace, a wharf, and a university, not to mention numerous inscriptions belonging to the 3rd century A.D. have been discovered, and all these prove that Nagarjunakonda was an ancient centre of Buddhist culture with a flourishing university.

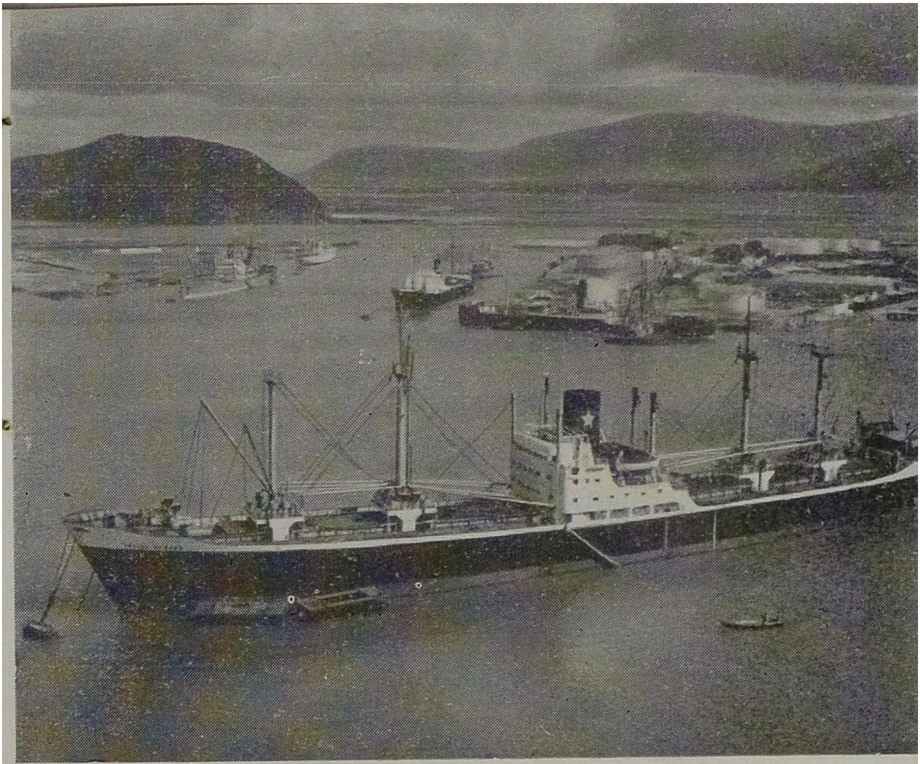
4. RAJAHMUNDRY

Rajahmundry, 361 miles from Madras, on the Godavari river, is a place of pilgrimage and a centre for manufacture of carpets and sandalwood work. The main object of interest is the famous one-and-three-quarters-mile long railway bridge across the Godavari. The river is crossed by this second longest bridge in India in 56 spans. Pushkaram, a community bathing festival which takes place every twelve years, brings in thousands of pilgrims from all over the country.

5. WALTAIR : VISAKHAPATNAM

Waltair is 485 miles north of Madras. This fine resort, known as the Brighton of India, is perhaps the most ideally situated sea-side town in India. It is noted for its beautiful hilly landscape, its lovely beach and its equable climate. The Andhra University campus is situated in the uplands of Waltair.

Visakhapatnam (Vizagapatam), two miles from Waltair, is a port next to Madras and Cochin in import-



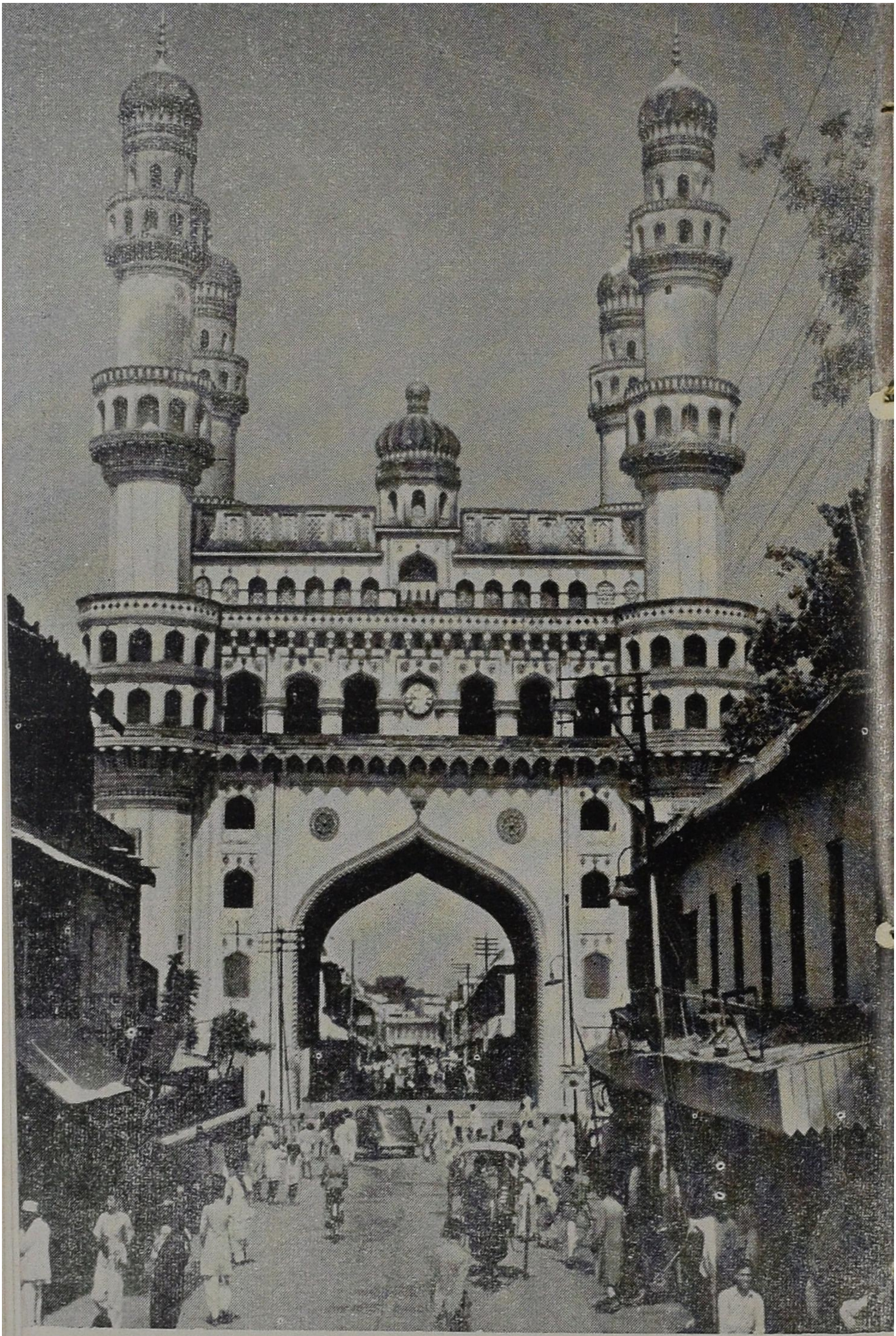
Visakhapatnam Harbour

ance. It contains India's biggest ship-building yard and docks. Its commercial importance is growing rapidly and an oil refining plant has recently been established here.

Visakhapatnam is also famous for ivory carving and ornamental work on horn and tortoise shell. A splendid view of the Bay and the town can be had from Dolphin's Nose, a nearby promontory.

Visakhapatnam is on the air route between Calcutta and Madras.

Simhachalam : About six miles north of Visakhapatnam is the beautiful Simhachalam hill with a temple dedicated to Sri Narasimha. A broad flight of steps



Char Minar, Hyderabad

leads up to the temple. The practices at this temple and the unusual form of the image have led to the view that it was originally dedicated to Lord Siva. The shrine was in existence about the 11th century A.D. and is of a high order architecturally.

6. HYDERABAD

Hyderabad, the present capital of Andhra Pradesh, is the fifth largest city in India. This trapezoid, well laid out city of more than a million people is well served by air and by railway. The Wadi-Vijaywada line links it with the Madras-Delhi, Madras-Calcutta and Madras-Bombay main railway lines.

With its wide roads and concrete buildings, Hyderabad seems so entirely modern to the newly arrived visitor that it is a surprise to him to find that it is more than 350 years old. Founded in 1589 by Mohamad Kuli Kutb Shah, the fifth king of Golkonda, it was first named as "Bhagnagar" after Bhagmati, a favourite mistress of the founder. When the first Nizam, Asafjah, made it a capital and declared his independence in 1725, Hyderabad began to grow and became an important centre of art and culture. Its rich heritage of temples, mosques and palaces recalls its past glory.

In the heart of the city stands that 16th-century building, the graceful Char Minar (Four Minarets), sometimes styled as the *Arc de Triomphe* of the East. Its four minarets, each 180 feet high, spring from the abutments of the open arches facing the cardinal points. Surrounded today by a concrete roadway, old and new lie here cheek by jowl. The monument was erected by Mohamad Kuli Kutb Shah in 1591 to mark the cessation

of plague which had taken a heavy toll of life in his kingdom.

The principal mosque at Hyderabad is the Mecca Masjid, which can accommodate ten thousand worshippers at a time. Commenced by Mohammad Kutb Shah, it was completed by Aurangzeb after his victory over the last king of the Kutb Shahi dynasty. Built entirely of stone, the building offers a fine example of stucco decoration in exquisite Indian polished plaster, adorned by fresco or gesso enrichment.

Amongst the more recent buildings in Hyderabad City, the finest are the Falaknuma Palace and the Osmania University. The Falaknuma Palace stands on an eminence to the south of the city, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding country. It was built by Nawab Sir Vikar-ul-Umra at a cost of thirty-five lakhs of rupees. The better known palaces of Hyderabad are the Choumahalla and King Kothi.

The University was established in 1918. The buildings of the University are located at Adikimet, a suburb of the city. Two double-storeyed hostels, providing accommodation for nearly three hundred students, and the beautiful and extensive buildings are worth a visit. The architecture may be described as Indo-Saracenic, representing a blending of the Hindu and Muslim styles. On the banks of the river Musi are the High Court, the City College, Osmania Hospital and other imposing buildings, with beautiful river gardens laid out in the Mughal style.

The Public Gardens, one of the biggest city gardens in India, are a combination of zoological and botanical gardens. They also house the Town Hall, the Museum and the Jubilee Hall.

Salar Jung Museum in Hyderabad is a rare specimen of individual enterprise in the sphere of art collection. The late Nawab Salar Jung was a connoiseur of art and his exquisite taste and wealth enabled him to get together fine jewellery, precious stones, paintings, statues, wood and ivory carvings, Chinese porcelain and remarkable pieces of furniture from Japan, China, Italy, Great Britain and other places. The museum is open daily except on Fridays.

Secunderabad: Six miles east of Hyderabad is the planned and modern city of Secunderabad, one of the largest military stations in India. The road from Hyderabad leads past Husainsagar, which separates the two cities.

Golkonda : The ancient fort of Golkonda, some six miles west of Hyderabad city, stands on the summit of a conical hill. Encircled by a crenellated granite wall with 76 bastions, the fort has a grim appearance. The watch tower of the fort commands an excellent view of the country for many miles around.

Golkonda is famous in history as the capital of the Kutb Shahi kings, though traces of early Hindu architecture can be seen inside the fort. The battered wall of the Golkonda fort bears witness to many a gallant struggle in the history of the Deccan. The story of how that great Moghul Emperor, Aurangzeb, with all his imperial armies, failed to take the fort, and succeeded after 10 years through stratagem is narrated with pride by local chroniclers. Near the fort are the famous tombs of Golkonda, the royal burial ground of the Kutb Shahi monarchs. The mausolea stand on vast terraces and are surrounded by beautiful gardens.

Golkonda had long been famous as the mart for diamonds from the neighbouring mines. Precious stones from these mines were prized by the Royalty in Britain, Czarist Russia, France, and other countries of Europe. The famous Kohinoor which has the pride of place among the jewels of the British crown is believed to have come from Golkonda. Along with the peacock throne of Shahjahan, this fabulous stone was carried away in 1739 by Nadir Shah to Persia, from where it found its way to Afghanistan and thence to Maharaja Ranjit Singh of the Punjab. Eventually, one of his successors gave it away to Queen Victoria.

Osman Sagar and Himayat Sagar: The river Musi, on the banks of which Hyderabad City sprawls, has always been liable to floods, the last of which in 1908 caused great loss of life and property. To make this impossible in the future and at the same time to provide a plentiful supply of pure drinking water to the city and its suburbs, a dam was built across the river at a place ten miles upstream called Gandipet, otherwise known as Osman Sagar. The lake thus formed makes it possible to control floods, and ensures a supply of water for domestic purposes. Two miles off Gandipet, there is yet another bigger lake, Himayat Sagar, covering an area of 33 square miles, with the experimental agricultural and dairy farms close by. It provides a day's profitable trip.

Within easy reach of Hyderabad, offering a pleasant run of 100 miles on a good road, is Nizam Sagar, the second biggest lake in India, covering 50 square miles in area.

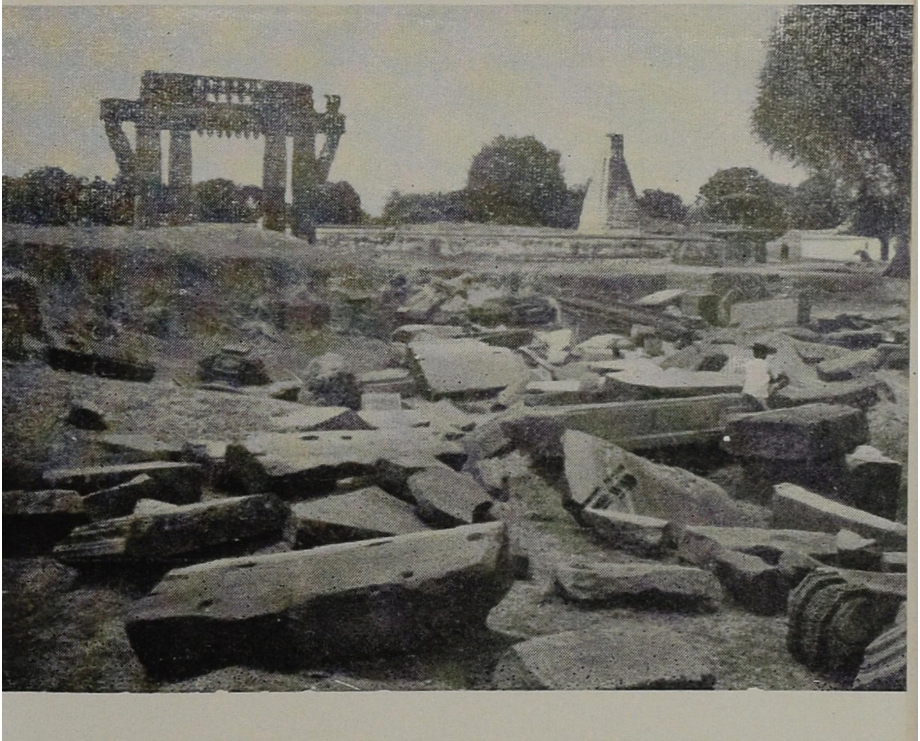
7. KAZIPET

Kazipet, 87 miles from Hyderabad, derives its name from a domed tomb built by the Kazi of this district early in the nineteenth century. Near the town are some picturesque rocks, on one of which are two horn-like boulders visible from the train. Three ancient temples, on the summit of these rocks contain some interesting specimens of early Hindu carving.

An annual *Urs* called "Darga Urs" is held near Kazipet.

Temples of Hanamkonda: Four miles west of Kazipet lies the town of Hanamkonda, the headquarters of Warangal Division and District. It is believed that Hanamkonda was the capital of this country before Warangal city was founded. A famous Hindu temple,

Ruins at Warangal



known as the "Thousand-Pillared Temple" stands near the main road which connects Hanamkonda with Warangal. Commenced in 1162 by a ruler of the last Hindu dynasty but never completed, it is nevertheless a remarkable example of Chalukyan architecture. Facing the main structure is an image of a sacred bull and the portico is supported by nearly three hundred exquisitely carved pillars. The entrance to the western shrine is decorated with figures of dancing girls, which are artificially sculptured and are superior to much of the carving of the same period in this area. Near Hanamkonda, close to the ruined town of Hanamantagiri, there are several Jain figures carved in the rocks.

Another interesting group of temples is located at Palampet on the shores of Ramappa lake, between forty and fifty miles north-east of Kazipet. More ornate than the great temple at Hanamkonda, the Ramappa temples resemble it in design, and possibly were erected by the same builder. The towers of the Ramappa temples are of brick and between the two main buildings there is a column with inscriptions and symbols resembling those at Hanamkonda.

8. WARANGAL

Six miles from Kazipet is Warangal, the ancient capital of the kings of the Andhras, and second only to the "Thousand-Pillared Temple" at Hanamkonda in archaeological interest. The city and the fort were founded by Prodaraja of the Kakatiya dynasty in the 12th century. Frequently invaded, the city was finally absorbed by the Bahamani kingdom of the Deccan in 1424.

The city was surrounded by two walls; the outer one, which is of mud is said to have been twenty-five miles in circumference. Traces of it are still extant, and the railway cuts through it in two places. The inner wall of stone is pierced by four arches and the gateways are remarkable for their strength. Both walls date from the thirteenth century.

For hundreds of years, both Hanamkonda and Warangal have been renowned for their weaving. Marco Polo wrote of Warangal as follows : "In the kingdom are made the best and most delicate buckrams (cotton stuffs) and those of highest price; in sooth, they look like the tissue of a spider's web. There is no king or queen in the world but might be glad to wear them." Carpet weaving is one of the chief industries at Warangal, having been established there many centuries ago.

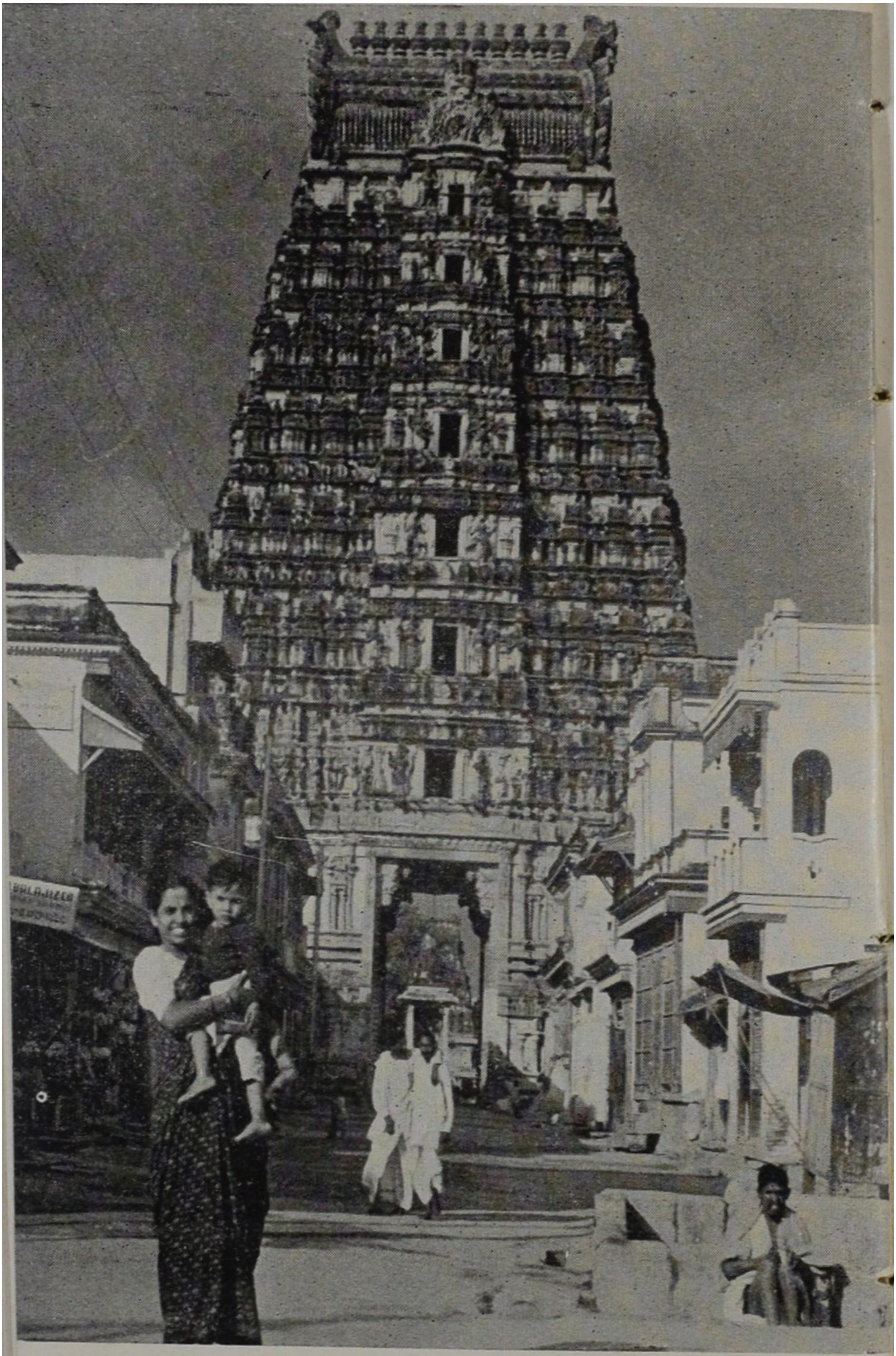
9. KURNOOL

Kurnool, the headquarters of the district of the same name, was for some time the capital of the new Andhra State. In order to reach Kurnool town, 350 miles from Madras, the tourist will have to change at Guntakal to the Dronachalam-Secunderabad section of the Southern Railway.

Kurnool, 900 feet above sea level, is situated at the confluence of the Tungabhadra and the Handu rivers. It is rather warm in the summer months but November and December are usually cold and bracing.

10. SRI SAILAM

Sri Sailam (1,500 feet above sea level) lies on the Nallamalai Plateau in Kurnool district, overlooking a



Govindarajaswami temple, Tirupathi

deep gorge through which the Krishna river flows. The Mallikarjuna temple is of great antiquity, enshrining one of the twelve Jyotir Lingams in India, and is justly famous for its elaborate sculptured narratives relating to the *Mahabharata* and the *Ramayana*. It stands in a little hollow on the top of the hill enclosed by high fort walls.

A Tirupathi toy

Sri Sailam may also be reached from Nandyal (Bezwada-Guntukal section). Visitors have to proceed by bus to Atmakur, 32 miles away and then another 32 miles on foot before they reach Sri Sailam. They can also go by car or cart to Peddacheruvu (26 miles) and then walk ten miles to Mallikarjuna. The journey is arduous but thousands of pilgrims undertake it during the Sivaratri festival which falls some time between February and March. Horses and *dolies* (small palanquins carried by two men) are also available.

Ahobilam, in Sirvel taluk, is noted for its Narasimha temple. There are three shrines, the lower Ahobilam at the foot of the hills, another four miles up and a third at the summit of the hill. The first is the most interesting and contains a number of sculptures illustrating stories from the epics.

11. TIRUPATHI (TIRUMALAI) AND TIRUTTANI

Tirumalai, where the "Lord of the Seven Hills" resides, is one of the richest and most sacred of South Indian temples, 144 miles from Madras on the Gudur-Villipuram section of the Southern Railway. It is also connected by good roads and is within easy reach of Madras.

The hill temple of Tirumalai, dedicated to Sri Venkatachalapathi, is about 7 miles by road from Tirupathi East railway station on the Gudur-Katpadi section. It attracts thousands of pilgrims throughout the year from all parts of the country. There are a number of sacred tanks and waterfalls on these hills. Well known among these are Kapila Theertham, Akasha Ganga, and Papanasam. The situation of the temple is picturesque. Beyond "Seven Hills," as the temple is popularly known, the motor road takes one through beautiful forest and mountain scenery. It is an example of early Dravidian art and bears many inscriptions recording the visit of Krishna Deva Raya of Vijayanagar (1509-1529 A.D.). Every day is a festive occasion and the worship is regulated by an elaborate ritual.

There is always a mighty concourse of pilgrims from all over India on this little mountain town, the temple being the centre of life. The shops are resplendent with wares of all kinds, carved sandalwood articles, brassware, flowers and perfume, and remain open day and night. Every devotee regards a visit to Tirumalai essential to his spiritual salvation.

There are many guest-houses and bungalows,

endowed both by the temple authorities* and others, available to the tourist. There is a direct bus service every day from Madras to Tirupathi.

Tiruttani, 51 miles from Madras, is on the Madras-Raichur section of the Southern Railway. Tiruttani is placed between two important pilgrim centres, Tirupathi, 39 miles to its north, and Kancheepuram, 26 miles to the south. It is situated in Chittoor district and owes its importance to its hill-shrine, which is of great antiquity. The foot of the hills is less than a mile from the railway station. Three hundred and sixty-five steps lead to the shrine at the hill-top, each step representing a day of the year.

The shrine is dedicated to Lord Subrahmanya and has been the theme of many devotional songs. Every month, on Krithigai day, it attracts a large number of pilgrims.

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* The temple authorities in Andhra Pradesh have generally no objection to foreigners seeing the temples from outside. They must, however, follow the local usages such as going in barefoot, abstaining from smoking, etc.

In the case of Tirumalai Tirupathi Devasthanams, foreign visitors can now go up the hills where the sacred shrines are situated and see the temples from outside provided :

(i) their stay on the hills does not exceed 3 days ;

(ii) they conform to the customs and usages observed on the hills as notified by the Board of Trustees from time to time ; and

(iii) they obtain previous permission of the Executive Officer, Tirumalai Tirupathi Devasthanams.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

ADISESHA : Seven-headed serpent which served as a couch for Vishnu.

ANICUT : Bund or dam across a river.

ARJUNA : One of the five Pandava heroes of the Hindu epic, the *Mahabharata.*

ASHRAM : A hermitage.

BUDDHISM : Doctrine founded by Gautama, the Buddha, in the 6th century B.C.

CHALUKYA : An important dynasty founded by Pulakesin I in the middle of the 6th century A.D. which ruled over the Deccan.

CHOLAS : A South Indian dynasty which came into prominence in the 10th century A.D., and held sway over South India for about three centuries.

CRORE : One hundred lakhs or ten million.

DAK BUNGALOW : A rest-house provided by the Government or the local municipality for the use of tourists.

DRAUPADI : Wife of the five Pandavas, heroes of the epic, the *Mahabharata.*

DRAVIDIAN : Pertaining to Dravida—equivalent of the South Indian languages of Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada and Tulu.

Durga: Goddess who destroyed Mahishasura, the buffalo-headed demon. She is shown riding on a lion.

Gopuram: Pyramidal tower constructed over the gateway of a temple.

Jainism: Religious doctrine founded by Mahavira Jaina in the 6th century B.C.

Kanchi: An alternative name for Conjeevaram or Kanchipuram.

Lakh: One hundred thousand.

Lanka: Kingdom of Ravana, the ten-headed demon, where, according to the epic, the *Ramayana*, Rama's wife, Sita, was held in captivity. Identified with Ceylon.

Lingam: An elemental form of Lord Siva manifesting itself as air, light, water, ether and earth and known as Vayulinga, Tejo Linga, Appu Linga, Akasa Linga and Prithvi Linga, respectively.

Madhavacharya: A philosopher of South India who lived in the 13th century and founded the metaphysical system of Dualism.

Mandapam: Also spelt "Mantapam"—A pavilion or court in front of a temple.

Marathas: An important dynasty founded by Sivaji in the 17th century which ruled over the Deccan and parts of South India.

Math : A Hindu monastic institution presided over by a religious head or teacher (*guru*).

Nandi : A sacred bull, which is the vehicle of Lord Siva, is generally placed in a kneeling posture in front of the image of Siva.

Nayaks : A dynasty which ruled over Madurai in the 17th century A.D.

Pallavas : A Tamil dynasty founded in the 3rd century A.D. Its kings attained great fame as rulers of South India between 6th and 9th centuries. Their capital was at Kanchipuram.

Pandyas : A Tamil dynasty which ruled South India (from Madurai) between the 7th and 14th centuries.

Pillaiyar : Ganesh or Vinayaka, the elephant-headed God, was the son of Siva.

Puja : Ritual or worship.

Puranas : Ancient, sacred and mythological writings.

Ramanuja (Charya) : A philosopher-saint who lived in the 12th century. The founder of the system of qualified monism in opposition to Sankara's pure intellectualism. His religious philosophy is called Visishta Advaitam.

RATHAS :	Temple chariots for taking the gods in procession.
SAMADHI :	Self-immolation. Also a mausoleum or cenotaph.
SANKARACHARYA :	Philosopher-saint of South India who lived in the 8th century and founded the system of Indian philosophy known as Advaita (Monism).
SIVA :	One of the gods of the Hindu Trinity also known as the Destroyer.
SIKHARA :	Spire of a temple.
VIMANA :	Cupola or dome over the main part of a temple.
VAISHNAVITE :	Worshipper of Vishnu. Sri Vaishnava is a sect among Vaishnavas founded by Ramanujacharya.
VISHNU :	One of the gods of the Hindu Trinity also known as the Preserver.

APPENDIX I

HOTEL GUIDE

COONOOR (Nilgiri Hills)

	No. of rooms		Daily charges	Amenities
1	2		3	4
Hampton Hotel	Single Double (All rooms with bath attached)	15 25	Rs. 15.00 to Rs. 20 00 per head.	Fishing and hunting
Hill Grove Hotel Figure of Eight Road	Single Double Suites 2	12 10 2	Single Rs. 14.00 per head Double Rs. 28.00 ,, ,, Single Suite Rs. 15. 50 per head Double Suite Rs. 30.00 per head.	Telephone in office

COURTALLAM

Dalavai (Indian)				

HYDERABAD

Ritz Hotel	Single	6	Rs 21.00	Running hot and

Hillfort Palace (Tel. 3278-79)	Double Double Suites	34 2	Rs. 45.00 Rs. 50.00 Rs. 25 to Rs. 31 Single person occupying double rooms. Half rates for children up to 7 years.	cold water, baths attached ; telephone and bell service in every room, taxis available.
Rock Castle Hotel Jubilee Hills (Tel. 4902)	Single Double	3 8	Rs. 15.00 Rs. 27.00 Rs. 8.00 for lodging only.	Running hot and cold water; baths attached ; telephone on every floor; taxis on the premises, open throughout the year.

KODAIKANAL

Dalavai (Indian) Carlton Hotel Lake Road (Tel. 52)	Double Rooms Double Suites	44 10	Rs. 15 00 per head (off season) Rs. 28.00 per double rooms (off season) Rs. 33.00 per double suite (off season)	Running hot and cold water; 27 double rooms have private baths with modern plumbing; other

			Rs. 36.00 per head during season up to 30 days. Rs. 54.00 per two during season up to 30 days. Rs. 34.00 per head during season up to 45 days or more. Rs. 52.00 for two during season up to 45 days or more.	baths also with modern plumbing; taxis on the premises; open throughout the year.
Holiday Home Near the Golf Club (Tel. 57)	Double	35	Rs. 18 per head Rs. 34 for two persons. Rs. 45 for three persons. Rs. 12 per person for more than 3 persons in the same room.	Running hot and cold water; all rooms have private baths with modern plumbing; vegetarian food supplied; billiards, table tennis and ring tennis; reading room; open from April 1, to the middle of June.

MADRAS

Ambasador Hotel 151, Mount Road (Tel. 86923)	Single Double rooms suites	13 15	Rs. 20.00 per single room Rs. 35.00 per double Rs. 40.00 per double suite Rs. 20.00 for a single person occupying a double room. Rs. 15.00 for bed and breakfast Rs. 450.00 per month (single room)	Running cold water; all rooms have private baths with modern plumbing; taxis on the premises, telephone on every floor and also in room nos. 5,6,7 & 8; radio, laundry; bell service in each room; open throughout the year.
Connemara Hotel Binny's Road.	Single Double Suites (All rooms with bath attached)	50 30 6	Rs. 27.50 Rs. 35 00 single (air-conditioned) Rs. 52.50 double Rs. 65.00 double (air-conditioned) Rs. 50 00 upwards, suites singe Rs. 60.00 upwards, suites double,	Running hot and cold water ; all roo ns with private baths; every room with telephone; hair-dresser; bil i rds room; op n throughout the year.

Hotel Dasaprakash, 54, Poonamallee High Road.	Single Double Suites	60 50 10	Rs. 10.50 to Rs. 12.50 for single room. Rs. 19.00 to Rs. 22.00 per double room. Rs. 30.00 per suite Rs. 37.50 to Rs. 40 00 per air-conditioned suite. Rs. 32.00 per air-conditioned de luxe room. Rs. 30.00 per air-conditioned double room. Rs. 18.00 per air-conditioned single room.	Running hot and cold water; most of the rooms have private baths with modern plumbing; telephones in most of the rooms; electric lifts; air-conditioned halls and dining rooms; auditorium for music, dance & cultural functions; only vegetarian food both in Western and Indian styles is served. Open throughout the year.
Hotel Oceanic, 93, San Thome High Road	Single rooms (Out of these 6 are air-conditioned) Double rooms (Out of these 1 is air-conditioned)	18 17	Rs. 25.00 per single room. Rs. 32.50 per single room (air-conditioned) Rs. 45.00 per double room.	Running hot and cold water; all rooms have private baths; telephone in most of the rooms; billiards

	Single suites 3 (out of these 2 are air-conditioned)	Rs. 55.00 per double room (air-conditioned) Rs. 35.00 for one person in a single suite. Rs. 50.00 for two persons in a single suite. Rs. 40.00 for one person in an air-conditioned single suite. Rs. 55.00 for two persons in an air-conditioned single suite. Rs. 55.00 per single room. Rs. 65.00 per air-conditioned single room. Rs. 30.00 per single person occupying a double room.	room; tennis court; bar; rooms with radios, refrigerators; laundry, hair-dressers; open throughout the year.
Hotel Woodlands (Mylapore)	Single Double Cottages	Rs. 10.50 Rs. 22.50 Rs. 27.50	Indian style.

MADURAI

Udipi Boarding Lodge	Single bedrooms	Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per head	

159 West Masi Street.	Double bedrooms		for lodging only. Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 12.00	
OOTACAMUND				
Hotel Cecil	Beds : 30 (all in double suites)		Rs. 25.00 to Rs. 30.00 per double suite. Rs. 12.00 to Rs. 15.00 per person occupying a double room. Rs. 10.00 for bed-and-breakfast.	Taxis available; all rooms have private baths
Savoy Hotel (Tel. 3372)	Single	6	Rs. 17.50 per single room.	Taxis available: a'l rooms have private baths
	Double	25	Rs. 33.00 per double room.	
	Suites	4	Rs. 30.00 per single suite. Rs. 40.00 per double suite.	
SECUNDERABAD				
Percy's Hotel, Sardar Patel Road	Single	11	Rs. 16.00	Running hot and cold water; all rooms have private baths, bell service in every room; taxis available.
	Double	4	Rs. 28.00	
	Suites	6	Rs. 36.00 Rs. 10.00 for lodging only.	

TIRUCHIRAPALLI

Ashok Bhavan (Indian)	...	...	...

APPENDIX II

List of Dak Bungalows and Rest Houses at Important Tourist Centres

S. No.	*Name of tourist centre*	*Accommodation and rent per day*	*Whether Khansama attached or not*	*Officer to be contacted for reservation and period of notice*
	1	2	3	4
1.	AMARAVATI	Inspection Bungalow 50 nP per day for single and 75 nP for family	No	President, District Board, Guntur. One week's notice required.
		Local Fund Rest House single 50 nP and family 75 nP	No	The Divisional Engineer, (Highways), Guntur 3 days' notice required.
2.	CHANDRAGIRI	District Board Travellers' Bungalow 50 nP. for single and family Re. 1.00	No	President, District Board, Chittoor District; 3 days' notice required.
3.	CHIDAMBARAM	P.W.D. Inspection Bungalow Re. 1.00 for single and Re. 1.50 for married couple	No	Collector of South Arcot, Cuddalore

4. COIMBATORE	Municipal Travellers' Bungalow Re. 1.50 per day.	No	Commissioner, Coimbatore Municipality; 3 days' notice required.
5. COONOOR	L. F. Travellers' Bungalow		Executive Engineer, PWD., Coimbatore.
6. COURTALLAM	Travellers' Bungalow Rs. 2.31 per room including electric charges during season. Re. 1.31 during non-season period.	No	Special Officer, District Board, Tirunelveli District
	Forest Rest House Rs. 2.00 per set per day for single & 50 nP extra for every additional member during season. On ordinary days Re. 1.00 & 25 nP respectively. No boarding arrangements	No	President, District Board, Tirunelveli; 1 weeks' notice required.
7. DHANUSHKODI	District Board Travellers' Bungalow 75 nP per day	No	President, District Board, Ramnad
8. GINGEE	L. F. Travellers' Bungalow Re. 1.50 per day for I class Bungalow.	No	Special Officer, District Board, South Arcot, Cuddalore
	Re. 1.12 per day II class Bungalow.	No	
9. KAKINADA	Rest House at Samalkota 50	No	President, District

	nP for single and 75 nP for family		Board, East Godavari, Kakinada.
	Travellers' Bungalow Re.1.50 per day for each set of rooms in the main building.	No	The Commissioner, Kakinada Municipality; 3 days' notice required in advance
	Re. 1.50 per day for each set in another building	No	—do—
	Re. 1.00 for each small room	No	—do—
10. KANCHEEPURAM	P.W.D. Inspection Bungalow 50 nP per day for single and 75 nP for married couple	No	District Collector, Chingleput District.
	Municipal Rest House Rs.2.00 per day	No	Commissioner, Kancheepuram Municipality, Kancheepuram,
11. KODAIKANAL	Park View Rest House 2 sets. Rent Rs 2.00 single Married Rs. 2 75	No	Divisional Engineer (Highways), Madurai
	Highways Travellers' Bungalow Re. 1 50 per day	Yes	
	Madras District Board Travellers' Bungalow. Re 1 25 for single. For every additional member in the same room 50 nP per day	No	Divisional Engineer (Highways), Tallakulam P O. Madurai P.B. No. 9
12. KOTAGIRI	Travellers' Bungalow	No	Special Officer, Dt.

				Board, Ooty, 1 week's notice required
13	KOVILPATTI	Travellers' Bungalow Re. 1. per day	No	Special Officer, Dt. Board, Tirunelveli
14.	KURUKKHUCH-ALAI (Tirunelveli Dt:)	Kurukkhuchalai Dt. Board Rest House; rent per day 25 nP	No	The Special Officer District Board, Tirunelveli
15.	KUMBAKONAM	Municipal Travellers' Bungalow Re. 1.25 per day single & 62 nP for every additional member of the occupant's family	No	The Commissioner, Kumbakonam Municipality, 3 days' notice with reservation fee of 50 nP and one day's rent in advance.
16.	LEPAKSHI	Travellers' Bungalow at Hindupur if electrified rent Re. 1.50, otherwise 75 nP per day.	No	The District Collector, Ananthapur District, Ananthapur
		P.W.D. Travellers' Bungalow at Demakepalli (3 miles from Lapakshi) Rent 50 nP per day	No	—do—
17.	MADANA-PALLEE	P.W.D. Inspection Bungalow Rent 75 nP per day	No	The Collector of Chittoor District, Chittoor, one week's notice required
18.	MADURAI	District Board Bungalow Circuit House; Rent single Rs. 2.50 per day; Married couple or a single person accompani-	Yes	The Executive Engineer, Ramnad Division

	ed by a member of his family Rs. 3.75 per day		
	Parties exceeding 5 in number for the whole set of 4 rooms Rs. 10.00 per day	No	For accommodation the Collector of Madurai is to be addressed
19. MAHABALI-PURAM	P.W.D. Inspection Bungalow Re. 1.00 per day per head and Re. 1.50 for couple	No	For reservation apply to the Collector, Chingleput District, " Home Gardens," Saidapet, Madras
20. MANDAPAM	Railway Rest House Rs. 2.00 per head per day	No	The General Manager Southern Railway, Madras
21. METTUR DAM	Circuit House No. 13 suites; Rent Rs. 3.00 for single; Rs. 4.50 for married couple; Rs. 3.00 for two single persons	Yes	The Sub-divisional Officer, P.W.D. Stanley Dam Sub-Divn. Mettur Dam P.O. one week's notice
	Circuit House No. 2 Rent Re. 1.50 single and Rs. 2.25 for married couple; No 7. Rs. 3.00 for two single persons.	Yes	The Sub-divisional Officer, P.W.D. Stanley Dam, Sub-Divn. Mettur Dam P.O. one week's notice
22. MUKURTHY	Mukurthy Dam Rest House 2 suites, Whole Bungalow; rent Rs. 10.00 per day	No	The Divisional Engineer, (Electricity) Pykara Glenmorgan P.O. The Nilgiris. Fifteen

			days' notice is required.
23. OOTACAMUND	Connemara Cottage 4 suites. Rent Rs. 2.50 single Rs. 3.00 with wife and child. Westmere—2 suites Avalanche—2 suites Rest House Re. 1.75 single 2 Rs 2.50 with family. Annexure : Re. 1.00 single & Re. 1.25 with family Two sets of rooms with 2 garages & stable Re. 1.00 for single & Re. 1.50 married couple	No	The District Forest Officer, Nilgiris. One week's notice is generally required
24. POONDI	Inspection Bungalow Fees for one day (12 to 24 hrs.) Rent — Elec. Single person 1.00 — 75 nP Married couple 1.50 — 75 nP Parties over 5 people 5.00 — 75 nP Parties occupying 2 sets 10.00 — Re. 1.50	Yes	The Executive Engineer, Irrigation Research Station, Poondi via, Tirvallur; 3 days' notice

	(For less than 12 hrs. half charge as above) 50 nP for every member of an officer's family up to 4. No charges for children below 18. Food Re. 1.00 per meal. Morning & evening tiffin 62 nP		
25. RAMESHWARAM	Mahabir Dharamsala. Rent 50 nP per day (12 rooms free of rent)	No	The Special Officer, Ramnad District Board, Madurai. 3 days' notice required
26. RAJAHMUNDRY	Municipal Travellers' Bungalow I class 2 rooms. II class 1 room. Rent I class Re 1.50 plus electricity charges per day. II class Re 1.00 plus electricity charges 50 nP per day.	No	The Commissioner, Rajamundry Municipality, Rajahmundry; 3 weeks' notice
27. RED HILLS LAKE	Rest House· Upstairs consisting of two large rooms with water closet and bath attached. Rs 6.00 per day for 24 hrs. or less. Ground floor consisting of 2 large rooms with water closet and bath attached Rs. 4 00 per day.	No	The Water Works Engineer, Corporation of Madras. Reservation by paying the rent in advance

	Small bungalow consisting of 2 rooms with bath attached. Rent for each room with bath is Rs. 2.50 per day for 24 hrs. or less		
28. SANKARAKOIL	Travellers' Bungalow : 1 set. Rent Re. 1 00 per day	No	The Special Officer, District Board, Tirunelveli
29. SALEM	P.W D. Inspection Bungalow 3 sets; Rent Re 1.00 per day per head	No	The Collector of Salem; Sufficiently in advance
30. TADA	Local Fund Rest House Rent 50 nP per day	No	The Special Officer, District Board, Nellore
31. TUTICORIN	P.W.D. Inspection. Rent per day for single 75 nP. Electric charge flat rate 31 nP. for married couple per day Re. 1.00 plus elec. charges 31 nP	No	The Collector of Tirunelveli, Kokirakulam, Tirunelveli. No time-limit fixed.
32. TIRUNELVELI	Municipal T.B. Palamcottah (Palayamkottai), about 2 miles from Tirunelveli. (No facilities available) 3 suites. Single Re. 1.50 per day plus 50 nP.	No	The Commissioner, Palayamkottai Municipality. 3 days' notice required

	for electric charges. Each additional member 50% extra		
33. TIRUCHIRAPALLI	P.W.D. Inspection Bungalow I class Rent Re. 1.25 per set for single & Re. 1.87 for couple; electric charges 50 nP. For parties exceeding five Rs.5	No	The Dt. Collector, Tiruchirapalli. Intimation at least a fortnight in advance will be helpful.
34. TIRUCHIRAPALLI CANTT.	Traveller's Bungalow. Each set Re. 1.25 single Re. 1.75 for family per day	No	The Collector, Tiruchirapalli
35. TANJORE	I Class Inspection Bungalow. Two furlongs from station. Re. 1.25 single & Re. 1.75 for family per day. Rs. 6.25 per day for a party exceeding five members for each set.	No	The Dt. Collector, Tanjore; seven days' notice required.
36. VASUDEVANALLUR	Rest House at Vasudevanallur Rent Re. 1.00 per day	No	The Special Officer, District Board, Tirunelveli District.
37. VELLORE	Municipal Travellers' Bangalow Re. 1.50 per day	No	The Municipal Commissioner, Velloer
	Masilamani Mudaliar Choultry (private) Within a furlong from Vellore Cantonment Railway Station. 50 nP per head. Rs. 2.00 per family	Yes	The Trustee, Masilamani Choultry, Neeligodown Street, Vellore, N.A. District

38. VIJAYAWADA	P.W.D. Inspection Bungalow Re. 1.00 per head	No	The Dt. Collector, Chilakalapudi; one week's notice
39. VISAKHAPATNAM	Rest House in Turner's Choultry	Yes	The Commissioner, Visakhapatnam Municipal Council. Advance rent Rs. 3.00 & reservation fee 50 nP; three days' notice required
	Traveller's Bungalow ($1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Waltair Railway Station. Bigger suite Rs 3 00 per day. Smaller Re. 1.50 per day for the first three days	No	The Commissioner, Visakhapatnam Municipal Council. Advance rent Rs. 3 00 & reservation fee 50 nP; three days' notice required
	Turner's Choultry ($1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Waltair Railway Station. Each room in cottage Rs 3.00 per day. Akelle Rest House 75 nP for the first three days.	No	—do—
40. WALTAIR (Uplands)	Dak Bungalow Rent Rs. 3.00 for big and Re.1.50 for small suite per day	No	
41. YERCAUD	Inspection Bungalow, 50 nP per day	No	The Collector, Salem. Sufficiently in advance

APPENDIX III

SOME IMPORTANT FESTIVALS

January	Bhogi Pongal Mattu Pongal
January 26	Republic Day
March	Mahasivaratri Annual temple festivals at Mylapore, Madras
April	Telugu New Year's Day Tamil ,, ,, ,, Sri Ram Navami
April/May	Annual temple festivals at Triplicane Parthasarthy Swamy Temple, Madras
August	Naga Chathurthi, Independence Day Yajur and Rig Veda Upakarmam
September	Vinayaka Chathurthi
October	Gandhi Jayanti Annual Festivals at Tirupathi Dasara
November	Deepavali Karthigai Deepam festival
December	Arudhra Darsanam Vaikunta Ekadasi

APPENDIX IV

SHOPPING IN SOUTHERN INDIA

1. HYDERABAD	Bidriware with its vivid contrast of dull black gun metal in laid with pure silver, Nirmal work toys. Kamkhab (silk cloth with gold and silver thread work) and Mashroo textiles. Purses, cigarette cases, trays with filigree work, brooches, combs and necklaces of ivory and horn.
2. KANCHIPURAM	Handwoven silk sarees in pleasing designs and colours.
3. KURNOOL	Cotton carpets.

4. MADRAS	Silks, handloom cotton textiles leather goods, hand-made lace, articles of ivory and sandalwood, Kondapalli toys, fine mats, jewellery, silver inlaid brassware, Eluru pile carpets, druggets.
5. MADURAI	Handwoven silks and cotton textiles, rattan baskets, handprinted textiles.
6. SOUTH KANARA	Cashewnut, coffee, tiles, hosiery, brass and metalware.
7. TANJORE	Silver inlaid brassware, Indian musical instruments, especially *veena* and *tanpura*, plastic goods.
8. TIRUCHIRAPALLI	Articles made of palmyra leaf, cigars, wooden and clay toys, glass bangles, mats, cotton carpets.
9. TIRUNELVELI	Fine mats of silky texture with woven artistic designs, handbags and other articles made of palmyra leaf.
10. TIRUPATHI	Wooden toys and souvenirs, incense sticks (*aggarbatti*), brass and bronze-ware, glass beads and bangles.
11. VIJAYAWADA	Kondapalle toys, canned fruit, paints.
12. VISAKHAPATNAM & WALTAIR	Bamboo baskets.
13. WARANGAL	Silk, cotton and woollen carpets.

LIST OF TOURIST CENTRES IN MADRAS AND ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Madras
2. Tirukkalukundram
3. Mahabalipuram
4. Kanchipuram (Conjeevaram)
5. Gingee
6. Tiruvannamalai
7. Vellore
8. Chidambaram
9. Kumbakonam
10. Tanjore
11. Tiruvayyar
12. Tiruchirapalli
13. Srirangam
14. Pudukottai
15. Narathamalai
16. Sittannavasal
17. Thirumayam
18. Madurai (Madura)
19. Alagar Koil
20. Tirunchendur
21. Tuticorin
22. Courtallam
23. Rameswaram
24. Dhanushkodi
25. Mettur
26. Yercaud
27. Kodaikanal
28. Ootacamund
29. Pykara
30. Kotagiri
31. Coonoor
32. Mudumalai
33. Bhavanisagar
34. Vijayawada
35 Amaravati
36. Nagarjunakonda
37. Rajahmundry
38. Visakhapatnam (Vizagapatam)
39. Waltair
40. Simhachalam
41. Kurnool
42. Sri Sailam
43. Tirupathi (Tirumalai)
44. Tiruttani

IN INDIA

1. Regional Tourist Office, 123, Queen's Road, Churchgate, Bombay. Tel. 242144-5.
2. Regional Tourist Office, 13, Old Court House Street, Calcutta. Tel. 23-2819 and 23-2889.
3. Regional Tourist Office, 88, Janpath, New Delhi. Tel. 48649, 42742 and 40706.
4. Regional Tourist Office, 35, Mount Road, Madras. Tel. 86249.
5. Tourist Information Office, Krishna Villas, Station Road, Aurangabad. Tel. 17.
6. Tourist Information Office, Chaurastha, Darjeeling, Tel. 50.
7. Tourist Information Office, The Mall, Agra. Tel. 377.
8. Tourist Information Office, 15-B, The Mall, Banaras Cantt. Tel. 189.
9. Tourist Information Office, Rajasthan State Hotel, Jaipur. Tel. 1182.
10. Tourist Information Office, The Ridge, Simla. Tel. 3311.
11. Tourist Information Office, 16-A, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore. Tel. 4505.
12. Tourist Information Office, Commissioner Road, Ootacamund. Tel. 3416.
13. Tourist Information Office, Rest House, Sanchi, Bhopal.
14. Tourist Information Office, Market Building, New Capital, Bhubaneswar.
15. Tourist Information Office, Willingdon Island, Cochin.

The information contained herein is liable to change from time to time. Tourists are advised to check up with their Travel Agents or with the nearest Government of India Tourist Office for changes, if any.

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